Saskatchewan Learning

Sask trends monitor

# Saskatchewan Labour Market Trends: 2004 Update
## Summary of Key Findings

### Comparison to 2000 Report

The *Saskatchewan Labour Market Trends* report, which was published in 2000, provided a general overview of the labour market in the province and a projection of the future labour market supply. This report refines and updates the forecast of labour supply, using more recent data and taking into account current trends. The methodology to project the population and labour force has been enhanced and the report now includes projections for the Aboriginal population – the original report included only the First Nations.

Demographic trends are slow to change so the findings in this report differ only in degree from those in the previous one.

### Methodology and Assumptions

The report uses a three-step process to forecast the size of the potential labour force.

- The size of the general population by age and gender is projected. A "cohort survival" methodology is used for the projection.
- The proportion of the population that will be in the labour market (labour force participation rate) is projected for each age and gender cohort.
- The two estimates are combined to yield a projection of the size and composition of the labour force.

The report has a number of assumptions driving those projections and estimates. The two key ones are as follows.

- The population projection is based on a "present trends continue" scenario. That is, recent patterns in fertility and interprovincial migration are assumed to continue. In particular, fertility rates for the Aboriginal population are forecast to continue to approach those for the non-Aboriginal population. Interprovincial migration flows will cycle near the rates evident in the past decade.
- Labour force participation rates will increase. This is because the labour market will tighten, increasing the demand for employees, and because the education levels in the population generally, and the Aboriginal population specifically, are assumed to increase.

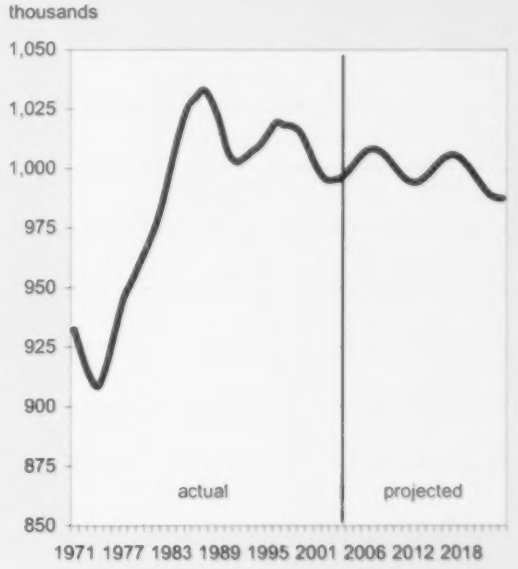
### Population Projection

The Saskatchewan population has cycled near one million people in the past and the population projection suggests that if present trends continue, it will continue to do so over the forecast period. Within that constant population of one million people, however, there will be two noticeable demographic shifts that are quantified in the report.

The first is an aging of the bulge of "baby boomers" from their forties and early fifties into the retirement age group. The second is the entry of a relatively large cohort of Aboriginal people into the primary labour market age group, 25 to 59 years of age.

As a consequence, the size of the primary labour market age group will grow slowly over the early part

**Saskatchewan Population, Actual and Projected**



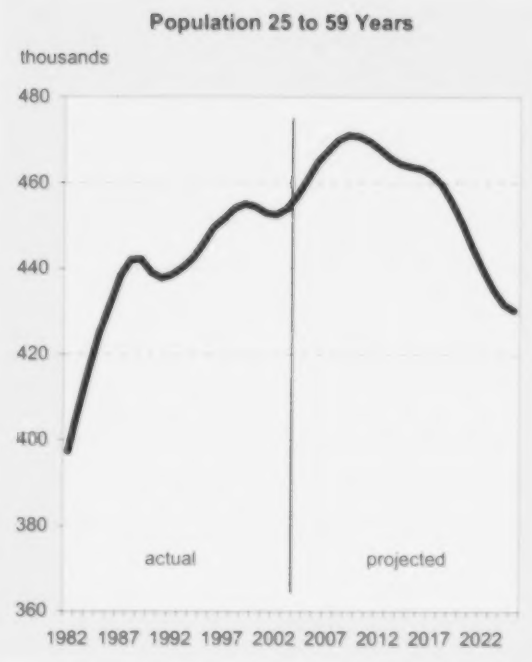
of the forecast period, peaking at 471,000 and then beginning to decline. An increasing proportion of these residents will be Aboriginal.

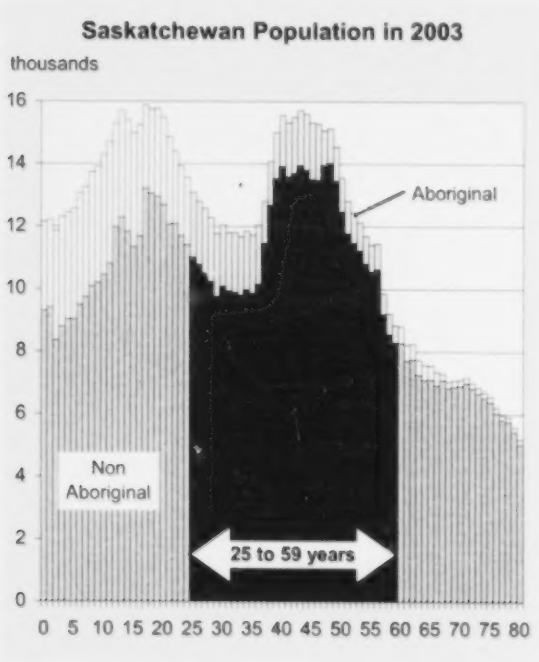
An aging provincial population will affect many aspects of the Saskatchewan economy, including its taxation base, housing market, and health care system, to name a few. The one that is addressed in the study is the impact on the labour market.

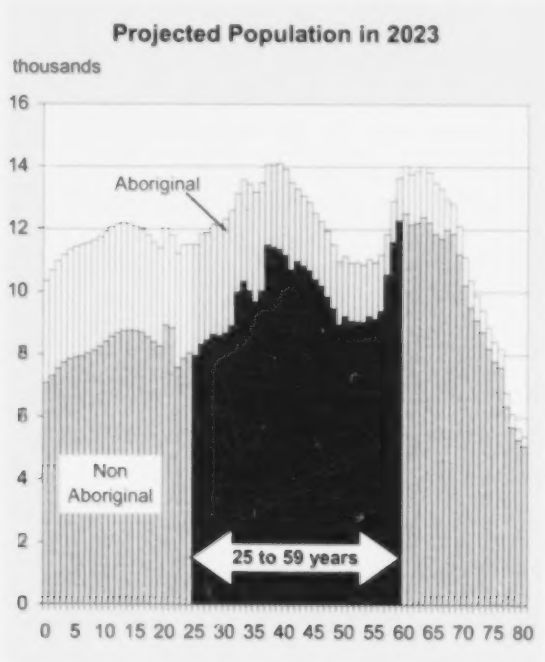
## Labour Force Participation Rates

Participation rates are a measure of the proportion of the population for a given age and gender in the labour force, that is, employed or looking for work. Although there is an opportunity to increase the rates for all Saskatchewan residents, the largest potential for an increase in labour market participation is among two subgroups in the population – women and those of Aboriginal identity. Participation rates in the province are already near the maximum for most other groups.

The projected rates assume that participation rates will rise for both groups. This, in turn, implies that education levels for the Aboriginal population will increase, particularly among those in the younger age groups. The projection does not assume that the entire gap between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal rates will close but it does assume significant progress toward this goal.



To illustrate the impact that increasing participation rates will have on the size of the potential labour market, two scenarios are developed – one with rates at their current level and one with increasing labour force participation rates.

## Labour Market Projection

The labour force participation rates are combined with the population projection to yield the potential labour force. With constant participation rates, the size of the potential labour force peaks at 546,000 in 2008 and then begins to fall rapidly. With the expected increase in participation rates, the size of the potential labour force continues to grow at much the same rate as it has in the recent past before leveling off near 565,000 and beginning to fall late in the forecast period.

This shows the importance of increasing participation rates in order to ensure an adequate labour force in the future. This in turn, demonstrates the need to improve the labour force participation rates for the Aboriginal population by increasing the level of completed education in this demographically important group.

There is an urgency to this issue that belies the fact that the expected decline in the labour force does not occur for ten to fifteen years. If a new entrant to the labour market in 2015 has four years of post-secondary education, then they are currently in their early 'teens and will soon be entering the secondary grades.

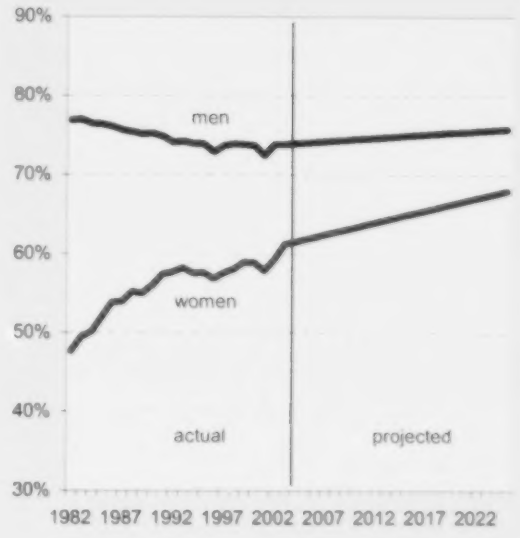
## Implications

Most economists agree that a general shortage of labour is unprecedented in the North American economy and that the consequences are not fully understood. Faced with a general shortage of labour, the labour market will change in a number of complex ways.

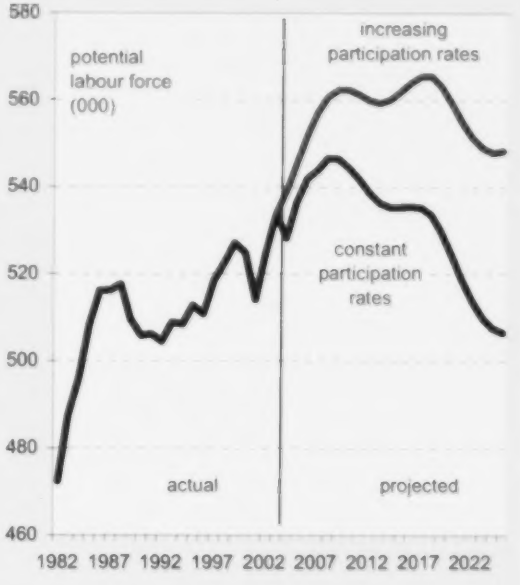
- Wage rates will rise to attract those who are not in the labour force, those working for other employers, or those who live outside the province or country. The wage premium for employees with higher skill levels will increase.
- Employers will automate or streamline as much of their operations as possible in order to reduce the demand for labour. Employees will need higher levels of training to work in these knowledge-intensive work places.
- Labour intensive industries and employers will either become less profitable, relocate closer to a source of labour, or cease operations.

The shortage of labour will not manifest itself as a sudden inability for employers to hire people.

**Age Adjusted Labour Force Participation Rates, Actual and Projected**




**Potential Saskatchewan Labour Force**

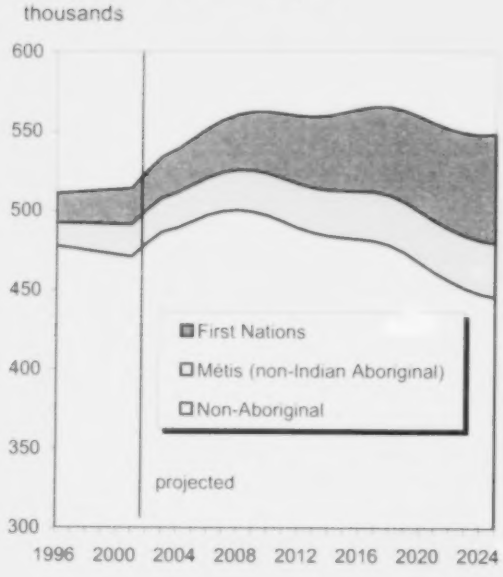


Instead, we can expect to see an ever-increasing number of specific skill shortages as the labour market struggles to meet the demands of the economy. Some of these kinds of skill shortages have been evident in the past few years; they will become more common.

The presence of an Aboriginal population in the province that is demographically situated to replace the retiring baby boom generation has been called Saskatchewan's strategic advantage. Among Canadian provinces only Manitoba has a similar advantage. There are a number of ways in which governments, businesses, and citizens can take advantage of this, but the key one is to ensure that young people receive the training and education they need to fully participate in the province's labour market.

December 1, 2004
Doug Elliott
Publisher, Sask Trends Monitor
306-522-5515
sasktrends@sasktel.net
www.sasktrends.ca

**Potential Labour Force - Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal**



Saskatchewan
Learning

# SASKATCHEWAN LABOUR MARKET TRENDS

## 2004 UPDATE

of the
2000 Saskatchewan Labour Market Trends Report

**November, 2004**

a report by:
Doug Elliott
Sask Trends Monitor

105-02783/

# Labour Market Trends

***November 2004***

A report prepared for

## Saskatchewan Learning

by

Sask Trends Monitor
444 19th Avenue
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4N 1H1
Tel: 306-522-5515
Email: sasktrends@sasktel.net
Internet: www.sasktrends.ca

## Table of Contents


| | | |
|---|---|---|
| SECTION 1 | INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND | 1 |
| SECTION 2 | POPULATION PROJECTION | 5 |
| 2.1 | Fertility Rates | 6 |
| 2.2 | Mortality Rates | 12 |
| 2.3 | Survival Rates | 13 |
| 2.4 | Population | 21 |
| 2.5 | Summary | 34 |
| SECTION 3 | LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE PROJECTION | 35 |
| 3.1 | General Population | 36 |
| 3.2 | Aboriginal Population | 45 |
| SECTION 4 | POTENTIAL LABOUR FORCE PROJECTION | 57 |
| 4.1 | General Population | 58 |
| 4.2 | Aboriginal Labour Force | 60 |
| 4.3 | Projected Labour Force Composition | 62 |
| 4.4 | Summary | 68 |
| SECTION 5 | SUMMARY | 71 |

Appendix A - Population Survival Rates
Appendix B - Population Projection
Appendix C - Labour Force Participation Rates
Appendix D - Potential Labour Force

## List of Tables


Table 1.1 The Saskatchewan Aboriginal population in Private Households, 2001 ..... 2

Table 2.1 Fertility Rates for Saskatchewan Women ..... 7
Table 2.2 Fertility Rates for Saskatchewan First Nations Women ..... 7
Table 2.3 Projected Fertility Rates for Saskatchewan Women ..... 11
Table 2.4 Survival Rates Assumed for "Zero Migration" Scenario ..... 12
Table 2.5 Actual and Projected Provincial Population by Gender and Age Group ..... 23
Table 2.6 Actual and Projected First Nations Population by Gender and Age Group ..... 27
Table 2.7 Estimated and Projected Métis (non-Indian Aboriginal) Population by Gender and Age Group ..... 29
Table 2.8 Actual and Projected Aboriginal Population by Gender and Age Group ..... 30

Table 3.1 Aboriginal Labour Force Participation Rates, 1996 and 2001 ..... 45

Table 4.1 Two Scenarios for Total Labour Force in Saskatchewan ..... 58
Table 4.2 Two Scenarios for Aboriginal Labour Force in Saskatchewan ..... 60


## List of Figures


Figure 1.1 Population and Labour Force Projection Model ..... 3

Figure 2.1 Fertility Rates for Saskatchewan Women, 1990, 1995, and 2000 ..... 6
Figure 2.2 Fertility Rates Saskatchewan First Nations Women, 1991, 1996, and 2001 ..... 8
Figure 2.3 Actual and Projected Total Fertility Rates, Saskatchewan Women ..... 10
Figure 2.4 Comparison of Fertility Rate Projections, Total Fertility Rate ..... 10
Figure 2.5 Inter-provincial Migration Flows to/from Saskatchewan, 1971-72 to 2003-04 ..... 13
Figure 2.6 Sample Survival Rates, Actual and Projected, for Saskatchewan Men ..... 16
Figure 2.7 Sample Survival Rates, Actual and Projected, for Saskatchewan Women ..... 17
Figure 2.8 Sample Survival Rates for First Nations Men ..... 19
Figure 2.9 Sample Survival Rates for First Nations Women ..... 20
Figure 2.10 Actual and Projected Saskatchewan Population, All Ages ..... 21
Figure 2.11 Comparison of Population Projections ..... 22
Figure 2.12 Actual and Projected Population by Age Groups ..... 24
Figure 2.13 Actual and Projected Population in Key Labour Market Age Groups ..... 25
Figure 2.14 Estimated and Projected First Nations Population in Saskatchewan ..... 26
Figure 2.15 Estimated and Projected Métis (non-Indian Aboriginal) Population in Saskatchewan ..... 28
Figure 2.16 Aboriginal Population as Percentage of Total Population, Selected Age Groups, 2001 to 2025 ..... 32
Figure 2.17 First Nations and Métis (non-Indian Aboriginal) Population as Percentage of Total, Selected Age Groups, 2001 to 2025 ..... 33

Figure 3.1 Labour Force Participation Rates, 15 years and Older, Canada and Saskatchewan ..... 36
Figure 3.2 Saskatchewan Labour Market Participation Rates ..... 36
Figure 3.3 Average Retirement Ages in Canada, by Class of Worker ..... 37
Figure 3.4 Actual and Projected Labour Force Participation Rates, 15 to 34 Years of Age ..... 39
Figure 3.5 Actual and Projected Labour Force Participation Rates, 35 to 54 Years ..... 40
Figure 3.6 Actual and Projected Labour Force Participation Rates, 55 and Older ..... 41
Figure 3.7 Labour Force Participation Rates, 15 and Older, Age-adjusted to the 2003 Saskatchewan Population ..... 42
Figure 3.8 Comparison of Age-adjusted Labour Force Participation Rates, Men ..... 44
Figure 3.9 Comparison of Age-adjusted Labour Force Participation Rates, Women ..... 44
Figure 3.10 Labour Force Participation Rates, Saskatchewan Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal Men ..... 46
Figure 3.11 Labour Force Participation Rates, Saskatchewan Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal Women ..... 46
Figure 3.12 Actual and Projected Labour Force Participation Rates, Men, 15 to 34 Years ..... 48
Figure 3.13 Actual and Projected Labour Force Participation Rates, Men, 35 to 54 Years ..... 49
Figure 3.14 Actual and Projected Labour Force Participation Rates, Men, 55 and Older ..... 50
Figure 3.15 Actual and Projected Labour Force Participation Rates, Women, 15 to 34 Years ..... 51
Figure 3.16 Actual and Projected Labour Force Participation Rates, Women, 35 to 54 Years ..... 52
Figure 3.17 Actual and Projected Labour Force Participation Rates, Women, 55 and Older ..... 53

List of Figures (continued)


Figure 3.18 Comparison of Labour Force Participation Rates, Age-Adjusted to the 2003 Saskatchewan Population, Men ..... 55
Figure 3.19 Comparison of Labour Force Participation Rates, Age-adjusted to the 2003 Saskatchewan Population, Women ..... 55
Figure 3.20 Comparison of Labour Force Participation Rates, First Nations Men ..... 56
Figure 3.21 Comparison of Labour Force Participation Rates, First Nations Women ..... 56

Figure 4.1 Comparison of Labour Force Figures, Saskatchewan, 1982 to 2003 ..... 57
Figure 4.2 Potential Labour Force Projections, Effect of Increasing Participation Rates ..... 59
Figure 4.3 Comparison of Potential Labour Force Projections, Previous Report and Current Projection with Increasing Participation Rates ..... 59
Figure 4.4 Breakdown of Projected Potential Labour Force by Aboriginal Status, Constant Labour Force Participation Rate Scenario ..... 61
Figure 4.5 Breakdown of Projected Potential Labour Market by Aboriginal Status, Increasing Labour Force Participation Rate Scenario ..... 61
Figure 4.6 Relative Change in the Composition of the Potential Labour Force, by Aboriginal Identity ..... 63
Figure 4.7 Comparison of Labour Force Shares, 2003 and 2018, by Aboriginal Identity ..... 63
Figure 4.8 Relative Change in the Composition of the Labour Force, by Gender ..... 64
Figure 4.9 Comparison of Labour Force Shares, 2003 and 2018, by Gender ..... 64
Figure 4.10 Relative Changes in the Composition of the Labour Force, by Age Group ..... 66
Figure 4.11 Comparison of Labour Force Shares, 2003 and 2018, by Age Group ..... 66
Figure 4.12 Relative Changes in the Composition of the Youth Labour Force (15 to 29 years), by Aboriginal Identity ..... 67
Figure 4.13 Comparison of Youth (15 to 29 years) Labour Force Shares, 2003 and 2018, by Aboriginal Identity ..... 67
Figure 4.14 Potential Labour Force Projections, Effect of Increasing Participation Rates ..... 68
Figure 4.15 Potential Labour Force by Aboriginal Identity, Increasing Participation Rate Scenario ..... 69

Figure 5.1 Actual and Projected Saskatchewan Population ..... 71
Figure 5.2 Actual and Projected Labour Force Participation Rates, Age Adjusted to the 2003 Population ..... 72
Figure 5.3 Effect of Participation Rate Assumptions on the Size of the Potential Labour Force ..... 73

# SECTION 1 INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

In August of 1999, what was then the *Department of Post-Secondary Education and Skills Training* commissioned a study of the Saskatchewan labour market. The resulting report, published in January 2000, ***Saskatchewan Labour Market Trends***, provided a general overview of the labour market in the province and a projection of the future labour market supply. This report refines and updates the second part of that study, the forecast of labour supply, using more recent data and taking into account current trends. Besides improved data, this report also uses an enhanced methodology to project the population and labour force.

The methodology for projecting the provincial labour supply is a three step process.

Section 2 contains a population projection based on expected patterns of fertility, mortality, and inter-provincial migration, the first step in the process. The Aboriginal population exhibits significantly different demographic and labour market characteristics and trends so the projection deals with the Aboriginal population separately from the non-Aboriginal population.

Section 3 contains a projection of labour force participation rates in the province, the second step. These are based on current and expected patterns and are also done separately for the Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal populations.

Section 4 describes the net effect of the projected population and labour force participation rates, providing a projection of the potential labour force supply over the next two decades.

The final section summarizes both the methodology used in projecting the labour force and the results of the research.

Throughout the report, the differences between the current projection and the one in the previous ***Saskatchewan Labour Market Trends*** report are described. There are two main differences between the approach used in this report ant the one used in the previous report.

1. What was then the Department of Post-Secondary Education and Skills Training is now the Department of Learning. More attention was paid to the fertility rates in the population forecast so that the population in the elementary/secondary school system could be appropriately projected to deal with the department's expanded mandate. (Fertility rates have very little effect on the size of the labour force over the forecast period.)

2. The previous report dealt only with the "Registered Indian" population as a subgroup within the province. In this report the size of the entire Aboriginal population is projected. This required some assumptions about the demographic characteristics of the Aboriginal population that is not "registered" under *The Indian Act*.

As with the previous report, the population and labour force projections should not be considered as "forecasts". They are, instead, simply mathematical calculations that show how the population and labour force would evolve if the assumptions were satisfied. Different assumptions would lead to different results.

A host of factors will intervene to make the actual population figures different from the ones reported here. These include changes in the economic environment, retirement patterns, public policy, or unexpected changes in fertility or mortality patterns. Indeed, the results of the projection suggest that the province would be remiss in not taking steps to avoid the situation described in this report.

The opinions expressed in this document do not represent those of the provincial government or the employees of the Saskatchewan Department of Learning. In particular, the provincial government does not endorse the population and labour force projections contained here. Responsibility for the accuracy of the data and the validity of the conclusions reached remain with the author.

**The Aboriginal Population**

The term "Aboriginal" is used in this report to describe the population that, in the Statistics Canada census,

- answered "yes" to the question "Is this person an Aboriginal person, that is, North American Indian, Métis, or Inuit (Eskimo)?"; or
- answered "yes" to the question "Is this person a member of an Indian Band/First Nation?"; or
- answered "yes" to the question "Is this person a Treaty Indian or a Registered Indian as defined by *The Indian Act* of Canada?".

The term "First Nation" is used to describe those who answered only "North American Indian" to the first question. The term "Métis" is used to describe all other Aboriginal persons not because all other Aboriginal persons are Métis but to ensure that the "Métis" and the "First Nations" populations sum arithmetically to the entire Aboriginal population.

In 2001, the number of Registered Indians according to the census (84,075) is largely the same population who report North American Indian identity (83,745) as Table 1.1 shows. Using the term "Métis" to describe the non-Indian Aboriginal population adds 2,750 to the population of 43,695 who reported single Métis identity.

**Table 1.1** The Saskatchewan Aboriginal population in Private Households, 2001

| | Total |
|---|---|
| Registered Indian | 84,075 |
| Not a Registered Indian | 46,115 |
| Total Aboriginal population | 130,190 |
| North American Indian single response | 83,745 |
| Métis single response | 43,695 |
| All other responses | 2,750 |
| Total Aboriginal population | 130,190 |

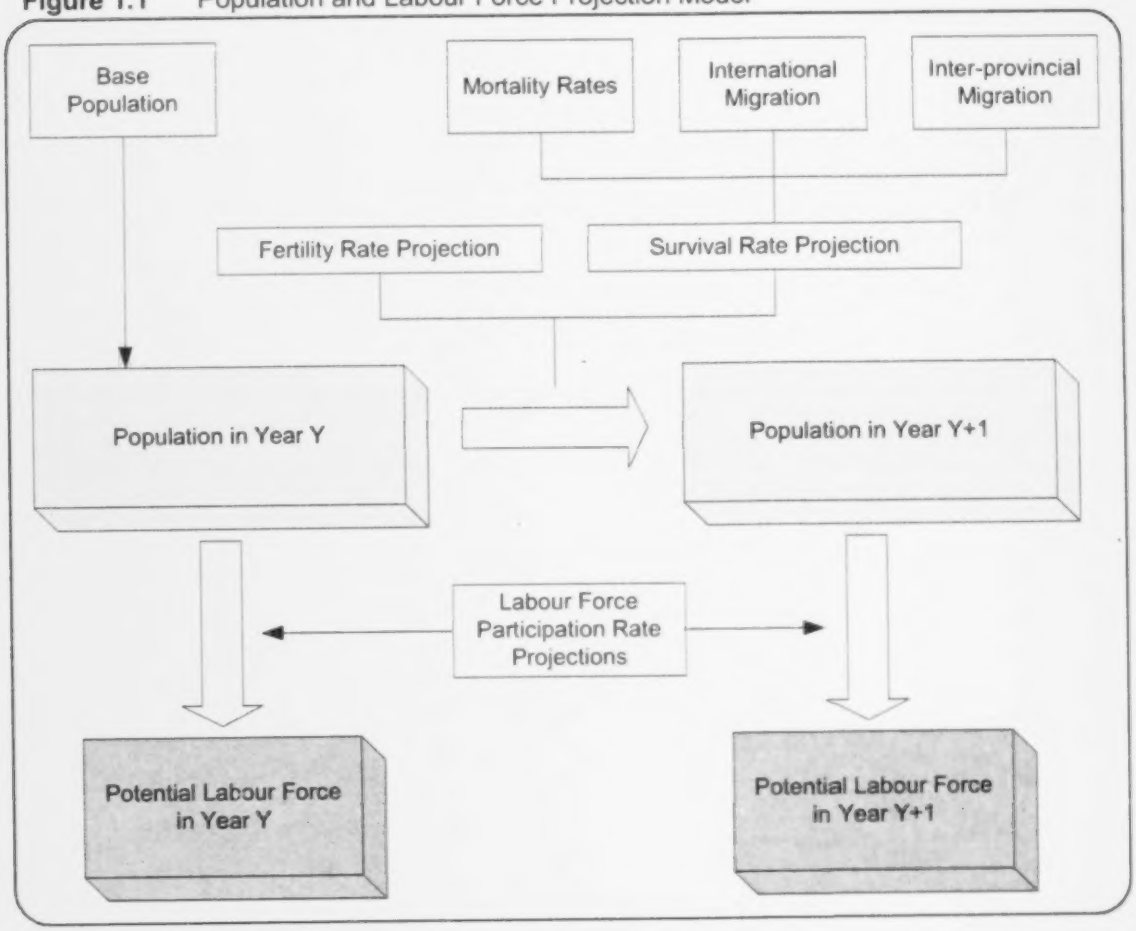
Source: Statistics Canada Census

In most cases detailed information is not available for the non-Indian Aboriginal population or even the Métis population. Fertility and mortality rates in particular are not available for this population and these are necessary for the development of the population projection which, in turn, leads to the projection of the labour force. In the absence of this kind of demographic data, the characteristics of the Métis population were generally assumed to be midway between the characteristics of the general Saskatchewan population and those of the First Nations population. This is based on the observation that in many socioeconomic and demographic statistics, the Métis population lie somewhere between the characteristics of the First Nations population and the non-Aboriginal population.

Figure 1.1 is a graphic depiction of how the various assumptions are used to derive a projection of the labour force. There are in effect three such models – one for the provincial population, one for the First Nations population, and one for the Métis (non-Indian Aboriginal) population. In each case a base population is required to start the iterative process of determining annual populations. Thereafter, projections are required for:

- fertility rates;
- survival rates (which are the combined effect of mortality, international migration, and interprovincial migration); and
- labour force participation rates.

**Figure 1.1** Population and Labour Force Projection Model



## SECTION 2 POPULATION PROJECTION

The first step in projecting the labour market supply is to develop a projection of the provincial population by gender, age group, and Aboriginal status.

The population projection uses a cohort-survival methodology. In simple terms, this methodology uses the fact that, in any given year, and except for migration and mortality, all members of the population grow one year older. For example, if there were 10,000 persons aged 25 in 2011, the starting point for the population projection would be 10,000 persons aged 26 in 2012. The figure is then modified by estimating the number of deaths and the net effect of inter-provincial and international migration.

The methodology requires detailed age-specific data on population, fertility, mortality, and migration for both men and women for both the general population and for the Aboriginal component of that population. This level of detailed data is generally not available so a variety of assumptions and estimates need to be made. These are described as they arise in the analysis.

Note on population sources

The main source of information about the Saskatchewan population used in this report is the Annual Demographic Statistics 2003 publication (91-213) from Statistics Canada. The population estimates in this publication have taken into account the results of the 2001 census but the figures are still subject to revision. In particular, the counts up to and including 2001 are considered as "final intercensal estimates" and they are unlikely to be revised in any significant way. Those from 2001 on are "postcensal estimates" and will be revised in future publications, perhaps significantly.

Unless otherwise indicated, the source for data about the Aboriginal population in Saskatchewan is the Statistics Canada census.

## 2.1 Fertility Rates

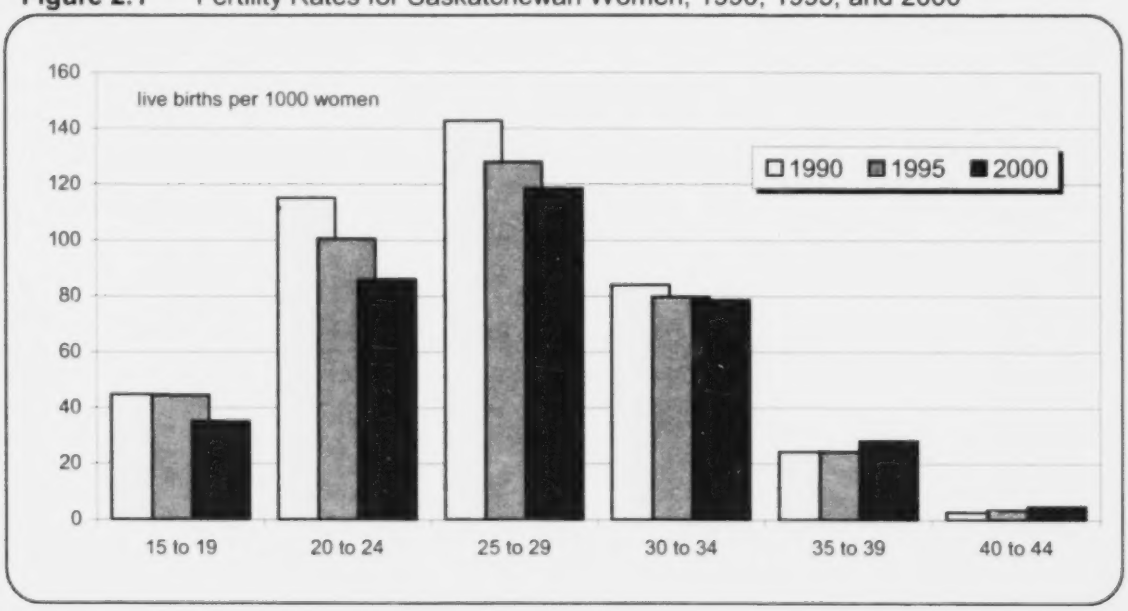
The number of newborns is calculated from age-specific fertility rates applied to the number of women of child-bearing age in the population. Fertility rates are based on the most recent statistics available for Saskatchewan women (see Table 2.1), namely those up to and including the calendar year 2000.

Fertility rates in Saskatchewan are dropping as they are in the rest of Canada. Using the total fertility rate as a summary measure, the average Saskatchewan woman would now give birth to 1.76 children over the course of her lifetime compared with 1.91 in 1995 and 2.08 in 1990.

The decline is evident only among women under thirty years of age (see Figure 2.1). For those thirty and older, fertility rates are either stable or increasing.

The fertility rates for First Nations women[1] are higher than rates for other Saskatchewan women (see Table 2.2). Over the course of a lifetime, current fertility rates suggest a First Nations woman will give birth to 2.60 children compared with 1.76 for women in the general Saskatchewan population. There are also different patterns among some age groups. Rates are declining among First Nations women under 20 years of age as they are in Saskatchewan as a whole. Among those in their twenties, however, rates have increased in the most recent five years after dropping from 1991 to 1996. Among older women, there is no evidence of the increase that is evident in the general population (see Figure 2.2).

**Figure 2.1** Fertility Rates for Saskatchewan Women, 1990, 1995, and 2000




[1] The fertility rate data from Health Canada actually refers to Registered Indian women, that is, those who are registered under *The Indian Act*.

**Table 2.1** Fertility Rates for Saskatchewan Women

| | Live births per 1000 women | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Age group | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 |
| 15 to 19 | 44.7 | 46.1 | 44.4 | 44.0 | 46.3 | 44.5 | 39.5 | 38.1 | 38.3 | 36.8 | 35.1 |
| 20 to 24 | 115.0 | 111.1 | 110.3 | 104.4 | 104.6 | 100.5 | 96.9 | 94.7 | 94.0 | 89.8 | 86.0 |
| 25 to 29 | 142.7 | 140.2 | 140.1 | 133.9 | 131.3 | 127.9 | 129.9 | 123.3 | 121.2 | 122.3 | 118.7 |
| 30 to 34 | 83.9 | 80.0 | 84.6 | 78.9 | 81.7 | 79.8 | 81.3 | 79.4 | 79.2 | 81.0 | 78.6 |
| 35 to 39 | 24.2 | 24.8 | 24.6 | 25.8 | 24.3 | 24.3 | 26.7 | 27.0 | 26.4 | 27.7 | 28.1 |
| 40 to 44 | 2.6 | 3.1 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.3 | 4.6 |
| 45 to 49 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| Total fertility rate* | 2.08 | 2.04 | 2.04 | 1.98 | 1.97 | 1.91 | 1.89 | 1.83 | 1.81 | 1.81 | 1.76 |

* the average number of children born to a woman over the course of her lifetime, calculated using a single year of data

Source: Statistics Canada, Report on the Demographic Situation in Canada, 91-209

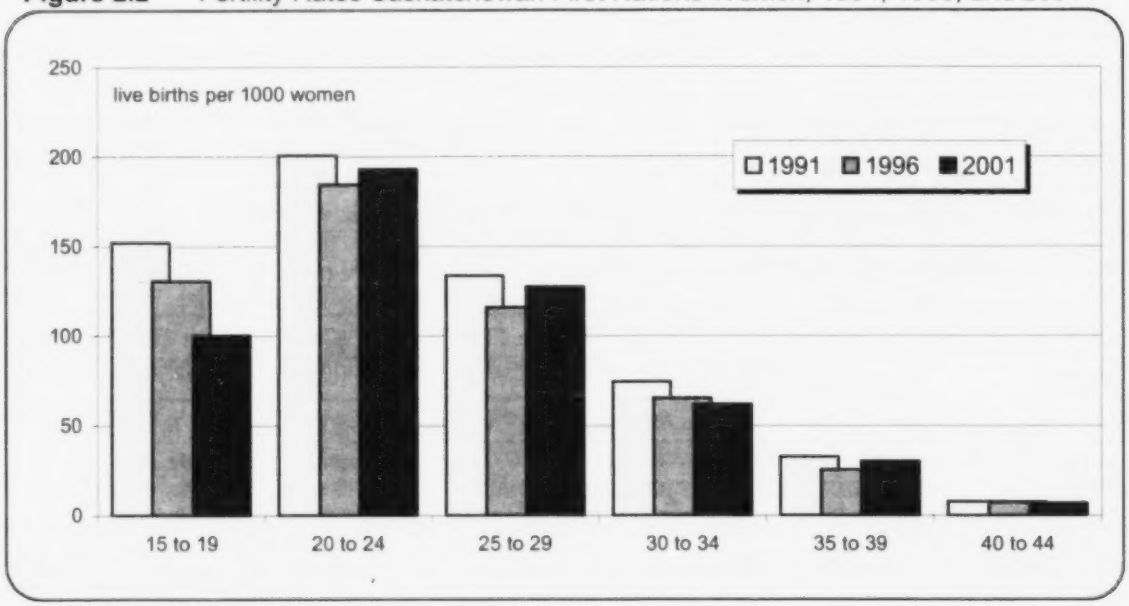
**Table 2.2** Fertility Rates for Saskatchewan First Nations Women

| | Live births per 1000 women | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Age group | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 |
| 10 to 14 | 3.9 | 5.0 | 3.4 | 2.8 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.8 | 0.7 | 2.5 | 2.2 | 3 |
| 15 to 19 | 152.2 | 155.6 | 149.9 | 158.2 | 140.5 | 130.7 | 110.4 | 104.4 | 119.4 | 110.5 | 100.4 |
| 20 to 24 | 200.7 | 207.8 | 208.0 | 212.9 | 191.1 | 184.5 | 167.2 | 150.6 | 182.9 | 182.5 | 193.1 |
| 25 to 29 | 133.5 | 140.3 | 127.5 | 125.5 | 125.4 | 116.0 | 109.8 | 103.4 | 125.3 | 121.5 | 127.3 |
| 30 to 34 | 74.5 | 75.0 | 70.8 | 66.0 | 62.1 | 65.3 | 59.1 | 50.0 | 56.2 | 68.0 | 61.9 |
| 35 to 39 | 32.5 | 26.5 | 36.2 | 25.4 | 29.4 | 25.3 | 26.5 | 22.7 | 28.3 | 26.4 | 30.1 |
| 40 to 44 | 7.6 | 9.3 | 6.3 | 5.1 | 5.3 | 7.4 | 6.1 | 5.0 | 4.9 | 7.1 | 6.7 |
| 45 to 49 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total fertility rate* | 3.02 | 3.10 | 3.01 | 2.98 | 2.78 | 2.76 | 2.41 | 2.20 | 2.60 | 2.59 | 2.60 |

* the average number of children born to a woman over the course of her lifetime

*Source: Medical Services Branch, Health Canada, Vital Statistics of the Saskatchewan Registered Indian Population*

**Figure 2.2** Fertility Rates Saskatchewan First Nations Women, 1991, 1996, and 2001




**Projection**

Saskatchewan women are clearly choosing to have fewer children and to do so at a later age. Projecting these trends into the future on a linear basis would result in an unreasonably low fertility rate so some adjustments were made on the assumption that fertility rates would not drop much below their current levels. The projections for each age group are based on the assumptions that:

- teenage birth rates would continue to decline as a result of better family planning information and education;
- birth rates for women 20 to 29 years of age would continue to decline but at a lower rate than in the past ten years;
- birth rates for women 30 to 34 years of age would remain constant; and
- birth rates for women 35 years of age and older would continue to increase but at a lower rate than they have in the past.

For First Nations women, there is a clear expectation that fertility rates will decline as socioeconomic conditions improve. This is in spite of the fact that there is a decline evident in only some age groups during the past decade. For the purposes of the projection, the following assumptions were made about fertility rates for Saskatchewan First Nations women.

- By 2025, teen birth rates (15 to 19) will decline from the current level of 100 per 1000 women to a level of 50 per 1000 women which is still higher than the current 35 per 1000 women for the general Saskatchewan population. The rates for those under 15 will decline to zero over the same period.
- The fertility rates for those 20 to 24 which are currently near 200 per 1000 will decline to 135 per 1000 by 2025 and the rates for those 25 to 29 which are currently near 125 per 1000 will remain constant.
- The rates for those in their early thirties will remain at their current levels and the rates for those 35 and older will converge, by 2025, to the general Saskatchewan rate.

There are no fertility rate data available for Métis women. As an approximation, the population projection model assumes that the rates are midway between those for First Nations women and the general population. (In the actual population projection, the rates for Métis women are applied to the Aboriginal population that does not identify themselves as First Nations and so includes a small number of "other" Aboriginal women and persons who report multiple Aboriginal identities.)

Table 2.3 shows the effect of these assumptions. The total fertility rates for the three population groups are shown graphically in Figure 2.3.

The fertility rates have changed from those assumed in the previous *Labour Market Trends* report. That report used general fertility rates averaged over the 1991 to 1995 period and fertility rates are lower now than in the early 1990s, particularly among Registered Indian women (see Figure 2.4). Although this has an effect on the size of the overall population, it does not dramatically affect the size or composition of the labour force supply because projected births will not reach the primary labour market age group during the forecast period.

**Figure 2.3** Actual and Projected Total Fertility Rates, Saskatchewan Women

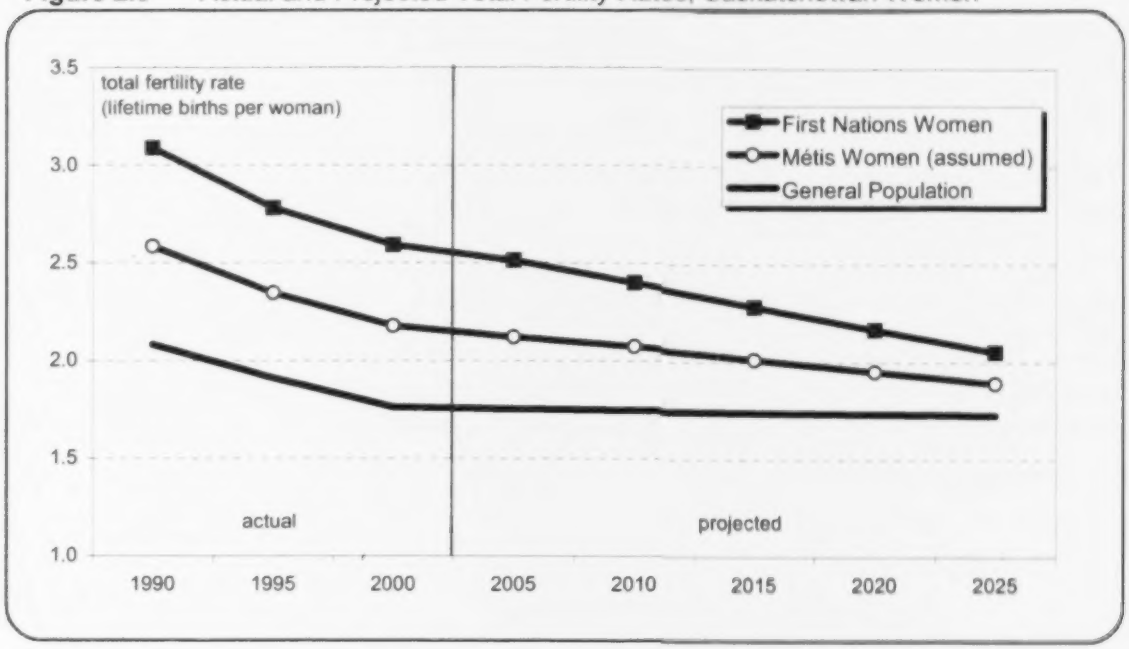



**Figure 2.4** Comparison of Fertility Rate Projections, Total Fertility Rate

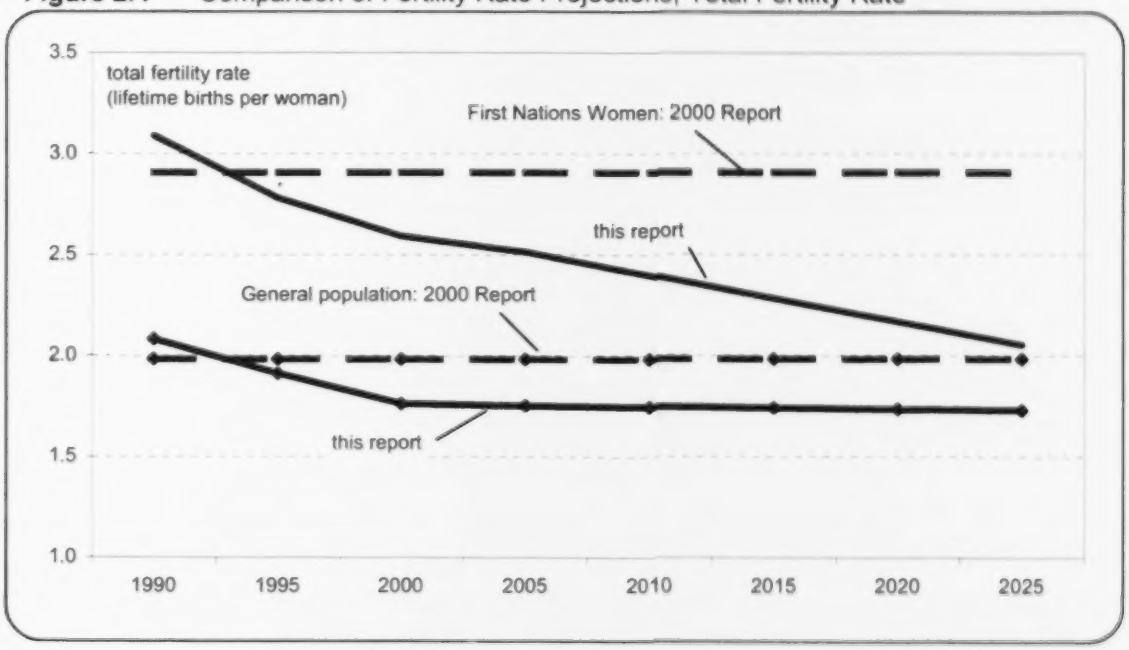


**Table 2.3** Projected Fertility Rates for Saskatchewan Women

| | Live births per 1000 women | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Actual | | | Projected | | | | |
| Age group | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 | 2020 | 2025 |
| General Population | | | | | | | | |
| 10 to 14 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 15 to 19 | 44.7 | 44.5 | 35.1 | 34.1 | 33.1 | 32.0 | 31.0 | 30.0 |
| 20 to 24 | 115.0 | 100.5 | 86.0 | 84.8 | 83.6 | 82.4 | 81.2 | 80.0 |
| 25 to 29 | 142.7 | 127.9 | 118.7 | 117.0 | 115.2 | 113.5 | 111.7 | 110.0 |
| 30 to 34 | 83.9 | 79.8 | 78.6 | 79.9 | 81.2 | 82.4 | 83.7 | 85.0 |
| 35 to 39 | 24.2 | 24.3 | 28.1 | 29.5 | 30.9 | 32.2 | 33.6 | 35.0 |
| 40 to 44 | 2.6 | 3.4 | 4.6 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 4.9 | 5.0 | 5.0 |
| 45 to 49 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Total fertility rate* | 2.08 | 1.91 | 1.76 | 1.75 | 1.74 | 1.74 | 1.73 | 1.73 |
| First Nations Women | | | | | | | | |
| 10 to 14 | 4.4 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.0 |
| 15 to 19 | 148.6 | 140.5 | 110.5 | 92.0 | 81.5 | 71.0 | 60.5 | 50.0 |
| 20 to 24 | 219.9 | 191.1 | 182.5 | 183.4 | 171.3 | 159.2 | 147.1 | 135.0 |
| 25 to 29 | 134.9 | 125.4 | 121.5 | 126.9 | 126.4 | 126.0 | 125.5 | 125.0 |
| 30 to 34 | 76.5 | 62.1 | 68.0 | 61.6 | 61.2 | 60.8 | 60.4 | 60.0 |
| 35 to 39 | 29.0 | 29.4 | 26.4 | 30.9 | 31.9 | 33.0 | 34.0 | 35.0 |
| 40 to 44 | 4.1 | 5.3 | 7.1 | 6.4 | 6.1 | 5.7 | 5.4 | 5.0 |
| 45 to 49 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| Total Fertility Rate* | 3.09 | 2.78 | 2.59 | 2.51 | 2.40 | 2.28 | 2.17 | 2.05 |
| Assumed rates for Métis (non-Indian Aboriginal) Women | | | | | | | | |
| 10 to 14 | 2.2 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| 15 to 19 | 96.7 | 92.5 | 72.8 | 61.9 | 57.3 | 51.5 | 45.8 | 40.0 |
| 20 to 24 | 167.5 | 145.8 | 134.3 | 132.8 | 127.5 | 120.8 | 114.2 | 107.5 |
| 25 to 29 | 138.8 | 126.7 | 120.1 | 121.7 | 120.8 | 119.7 | 118.6 | 117.5 |
| 30 to 34 | 80.2 | 71.0 | 73.3 | 70.8 | 71.2 | 71.6 | 72.1 | 72.5 |
| 35 to 39 | 26.6 | 26.9 | 27.3 | 30.4 | 31.4 | 32.6 | 33.8 | 35.0 |
| 40 to 44 | 3.4 | 4.4 | 5.9 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 5.3 | 5.2 | 5.0 |
| 45 to 49 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Total Fertility Rate* | 2.58 | 2.35 | 2.18 | 2.12 | 2.07 | 2.01 | 1.95 | 1.89 |

* average number of children born to a woman over the course of her lifetime

## 2.2 Mortality Rates

The methodology used for the population projection does not require mortality rates to project the population except for the "zero migration" reference scenario. In this reference scenario, constant mortality rates at their current level are used. Mortality rates can be expressed as a survival rate, namely the number of people from a hypothetical population of 1,000 at a particular age that will live for another year. Table 2.4 shows the survival rates for the general Saskatchewan population and the First Nations population in Western Canada.

The table shows, for example, that out of 1000 Saskatchewan males in the 20 to 24 age group, 998.78 would survive for another year. Out of a similar population, 996.08 First Nations males would survive for another year.

As with the fertility rates, there are no published data available for the Métis population so the survival rates for the Métis population are assumed to be midway between those in the general Saskatchewan population and those for the First Nations population.

**Table 2.4** Survival Rates Assumed for "Zero Migration" Scenario

| Age group | General Saskatchewan population | | First Nations in Western Canada | | Métis (assumed) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women |
| 0 to 1 | 990.76 | 992.13 | 988.89 | 990.08 | 989.82 | 991.11 |
| 1 to 4 | 999.36 | 999.59 | 998.26 | 998.48 | 998.81 | 999.03 |
| 5 to 9 | 999.72 | 999.78 | 999.53 | 999.69 | 999.63 | 999.73 |
| 10 to 14 | 999.66 | 999.79 | 999.19 | 999.46 | 999.43 | 999.62 |
| 15 to 19 | 999.14 | 999.55 | 997.52 | 998.81 | 998.33 | 999.18 |
| 20 to 24 | 998.78 | 999.54 | 996.08 | 998.62 | 997.43 | 999.08 |
| 25 to 29 | 998.68 | 999.51 | 996.26 | 998.61 | 997.47 | 999.06 |
| 30 to 34 | 998.76 | 999.48 | 995.92 | 997.65 | 997.34 | 998.56 |
| 35 to 39 | 998.41 | 999.11 | 994.87 | 996.78 | 996.64 | 997.94 |
| 40 to 44 | 997.87 | 998.57 | 994.47 | 995.78 | 996.17 | 997.18 |
| 45 to 49 | 996.92 | 997.90 | 992.66 | 995.17 | 994.79 | 996.54 |
| 50 to 54 | 994.61 | 996.76 | 989.27 | 992.90 | 991.94 | 994.83 |
| 55 to 59 | 992.00 | 995.29 | 985.60 | 990.85 | 988.80 | 993.07 |
| 60 to 64 | 986.29 | 992.39 | 979.06 | 986.50 | 982.68 | 989.45 |
| 65 to 69 | 978.82 | 988.06 | 976.39 | 983.60 | 977.60 | 985.83 |
| 70 to 74 | 966.19 | 982.16 | 956.29 | 977.70 | 961.24 | 979.93 |
| 75 to 79 | 945.55 | 969.99 | 925.32 | 955.41 | 935.44 | 962.70 |
| 80 to 84 | 915.63 | 949.88 | 884.03 | 910.98 | 899.83 | 930.43 |

Source: General population - special tabulation from the Demography Division of Statistics Canada
First Nations population - Development & Demographic Methods Section, Demography Division, Statistics Canada, 2003.

## 2.3 Survival Rates

Migration rates generally and inter-provincial migration rates specifically are by far the most important assumption in the projection model. The population of the province is largely determined by the ebbs and flows of inter-provincial migration and this is particularly true for the population in the labour force age group.

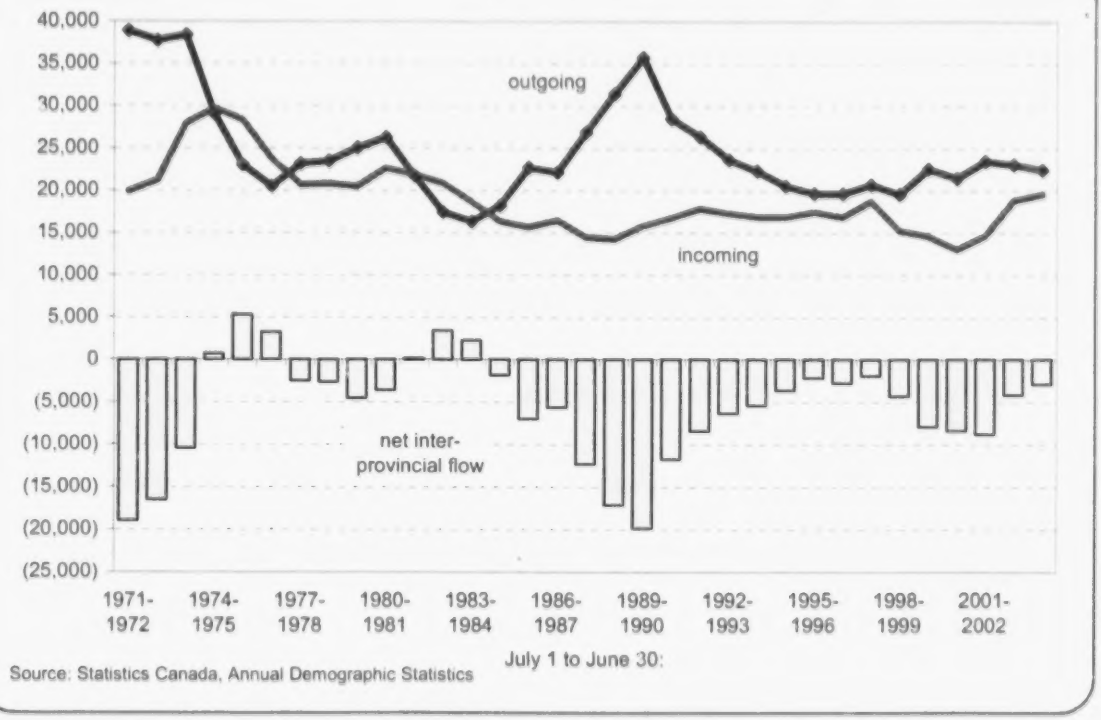
The "cohort survival" methodology used in the population projection requires the calculation of only net survival rates but these rates are effectively determined by inter-provincial migration. An example is the best way to visualize this dependency. The population of 30 year old women in Saskatchewan was 5,896 in July 2002. From July 2002 to June 2003, there were, among 30 year old Saskatchewan women:

- 5 deaths;
- 32 new immigrants;
- 17 emigrants;
- 201 inter-provincial in-migrants; and
- 238 inter-provincial out-migrants.

Clearly the inter-provincial migration rates among those in the labour force age group are critical to the labour market projection so the projection ultimately depends on the projection of inter-provincial migration.

As background, Figure 2.5 shows the inter-provincial migration rates for Saskatchewan over the past thirty-three years. Several observations that are key to the projection can be made about the flows. Much of the volatility in flows arises on the outgoing side; the number of

**Figure 2.5** Inter-provincial Migration Flows to/from Saskatchewan, 1971-72 to 2003-04




Source: Statistics Canada, Annual Demographic Statistics

people moving to Saskatchewan is relatively constant. Secondly, net flow tends to move in cycles. A period of increasing net outflows lasted from the early to the late 1980s. This was followed by a period of declining net outflows from the late 1980s to the mid 1990s and a subsequent period of increasing net outflows.

While not described in detail in this report[1], many of the individual age and gender rates tend to follow the overall migration rates. That is, the net outflow for those in the labour market age groups tends to determine and be determined by the overall inter-provincial migration rates. And while not important for the population projection, the inter-provincial flows tend to be similar across provinces of origin and destination with Alberta being the most popular origin and destination.

The inter-provincial migration rates, the international migration rates, and the mortality rates can be combined into a "survival rate" which is a measure of what proportion of a theoretical population of 1000 persons of a given age and sex will be in the province one year hence. These rates are calculated by examining the population at each age and year and then comparing it with the population one year earlier and one year younger. A rate greater than 1.0 will indicate net in-migration in excess of mortality. Note that this calculation implicitly calculates a net survival rate, that is, there is no assumption that the Saskatchewan residents in year y+1 are the same individuals as in year y and no assumption about what proportion of the change is attributable to mortality, international, or inter-provincial migration.

Survival rates for those under one year of age cannot be calculated with this method so the rates are estimated using the rates for two year olds.

**General Population - Actual and Projected**

To develop the population projection, the author examined recent survival rate trends by age and sex cohort and chose rates that were based on either i) a continuation of the current trend, ii) a reversal to previous highs or iii) a five-year average or a blend of these. The survival rates were also chosen so that several assumptions could be fulfilled.

- The population of the province will remain near one million people. This is because the projection is based on a "present trends continue" scenario. Any choice of survival rates that lead to either a dramatic population increase or an equally dramatic decline were avoided.
- Recent trends in inter-provincial migration suggest that net outflow is slowing in one of its periodic cycles. Accordingly survival rates were chosen so that the cyclical nature of interprovincial migration is maintained and that the population of the province will grow in the short term.
- A general shortage of skilled workers in the province will lead to lower levels of out-migration and higher levels of both international and inter-provincial in-migration.

In the previous *Labour Market Trends* report, the survival rates used a five-year average projected into the future. This methodology was not used for this projection because the most recent five year period represents a period with relatively high, by historical standards, levels of out-migration.

---

[1] For further detail, see the report "Demographic Trends in Saskatchewan: A Statistical Analysis of Population, Migration, and Immigration" by the author, available on www.sasktrends.ca.

For reference purposes, a population projection that removes the effect of inter-provincial migration was also developed. This is called the "zero net migration" scenario although it is not, strictly speaking, a scenario and is presented simply to illustrate the effect that international and inter-provincial migration has on the population of the province.

The detailed survival rates for age groups under 75 years of age are averaged for display purposes in Appendix A. To illustrate the chosen survival rates, Figure 2.6 and Figure 2.7 show, respectively for men and women, survival rates for four representative age groups. These survival rates can be interpreted as the probability that a person of that age will remain in the province for the next twelve months.

**Figure 2.6** Sample Survival Rates, Actual and Projected, for Saskatchewan Men

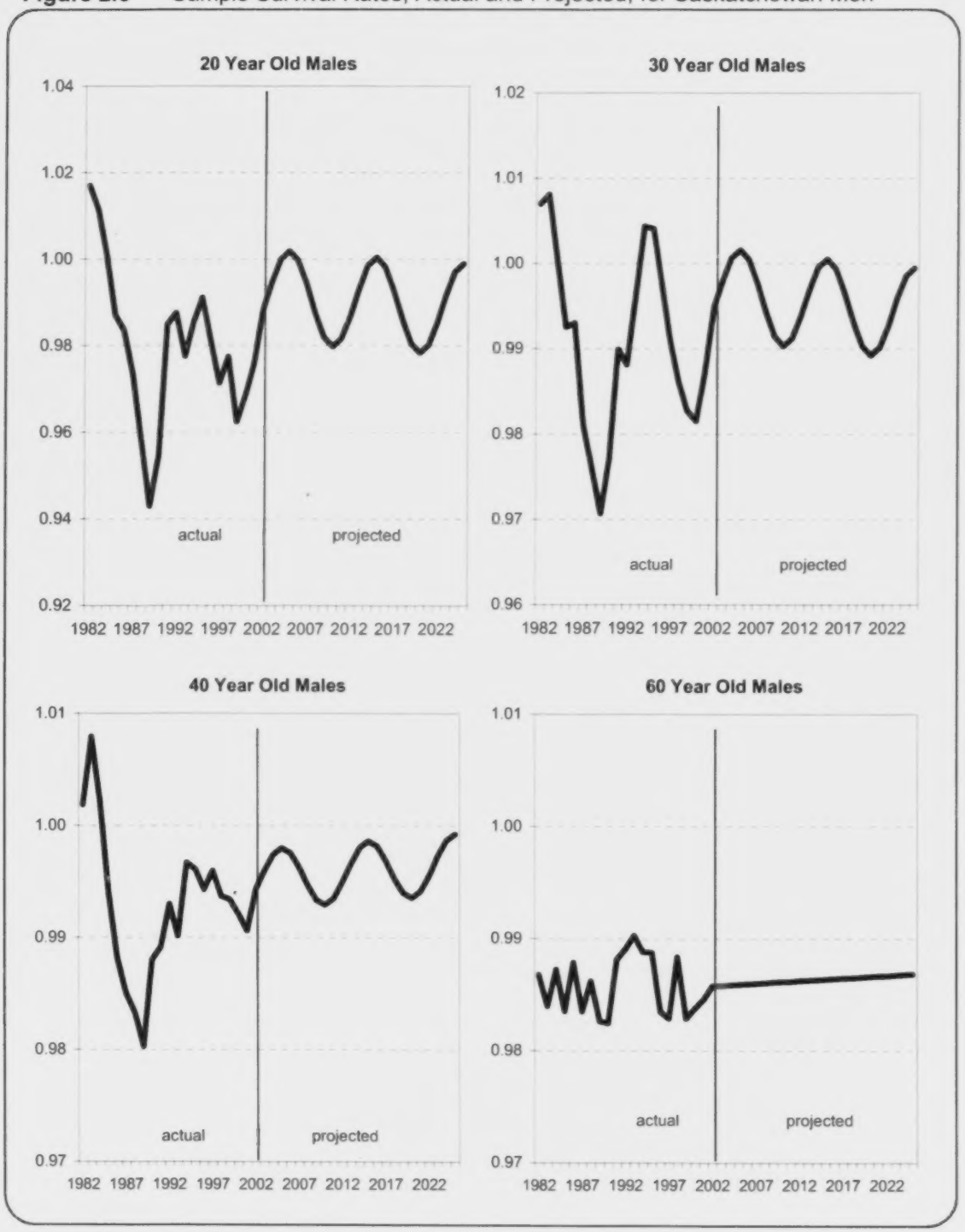
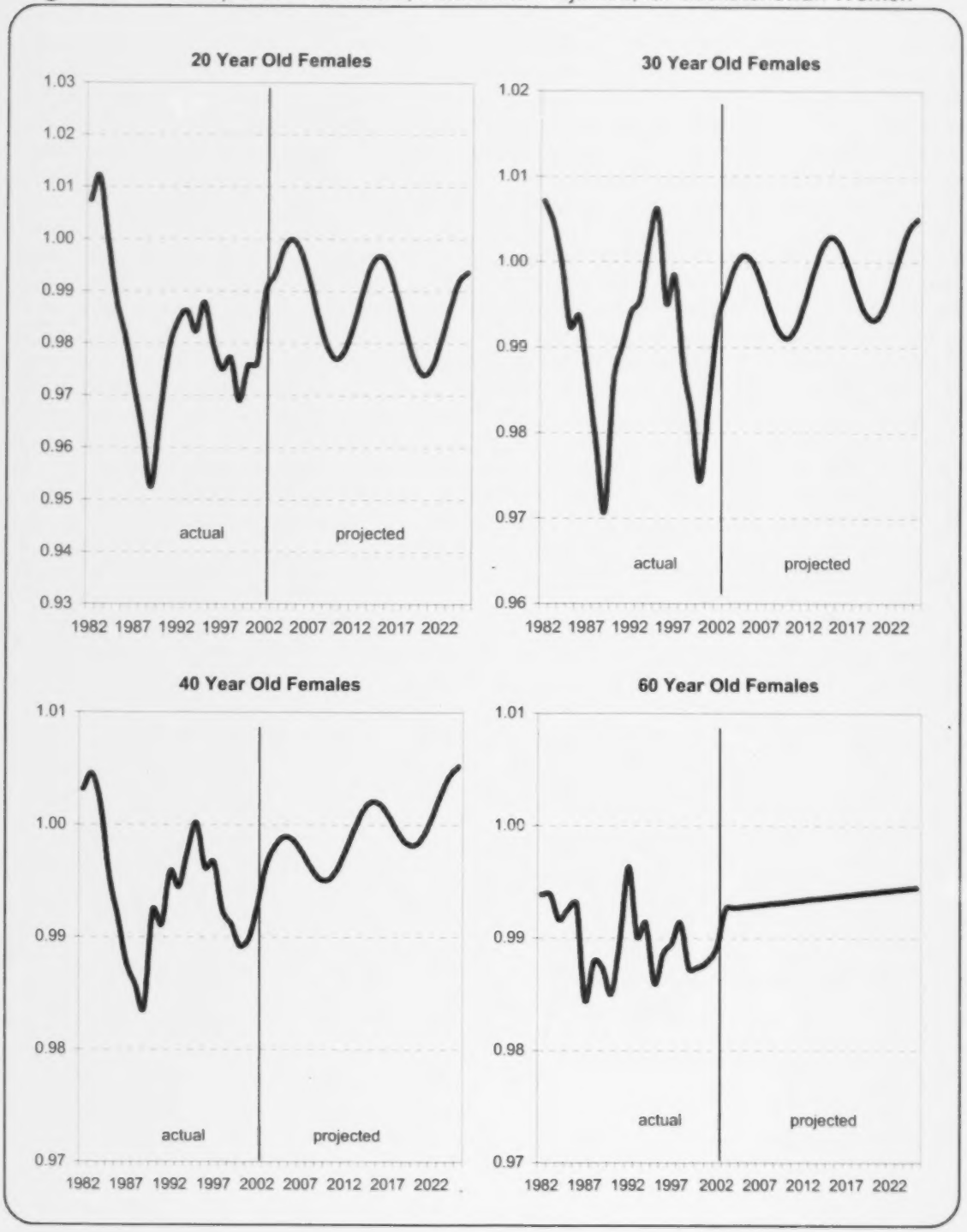


**Figure 2.7** Sample Survival Rates, Actual and Projected, for Saskatchewan Women



**First Nations Population**

Survival rates for the First Nations population are more difficult to calculate and therefore to project because of a lack of data. Available data on Saskatchewan First Nations residents is limited to the census for the 1996 and 2001 periods and Saskatchewan Health's "covered population". The latter was deemed to be more useful for this analysis because the data are published annually so trends can more readily be examined. As well, the self-identity nature of the census data means that there can be changes in an individual's Aboriginal identity over time. This artificially alters the calculated survival rates.

To enable survival rates to be calculated from the covered population, the published five-year age and gender cohorts for the First Nations population were used to calculate annual survival rates for the 1990 to 2003 period. The projection assumes a gradual convergence from the recent (1998-2003) survival rates to the survival rates in the general population. This implicitly assumes that the inter-provincial migration patterns and mortality rates for the First Nations population will, over the course of the next twenty-five years, become identical to those for the general population.

The survival rates for each age and sex cohort under 75 years of age are included in Appendix A. Samples of the projected survival rates for the general population and the First Nations population are shown in Figures 2.8 and 2.9.

**Métis Population**

As with fertility and mortality rates, the survival rates for the Métis (that is, the non-Indian Aboriginal population) are assumed to be midway between the rates for the First Nations population and the general population. These rates are also shown in Appendix A.

**Figure 2.8** Sample Survival Rates for First Nations Men

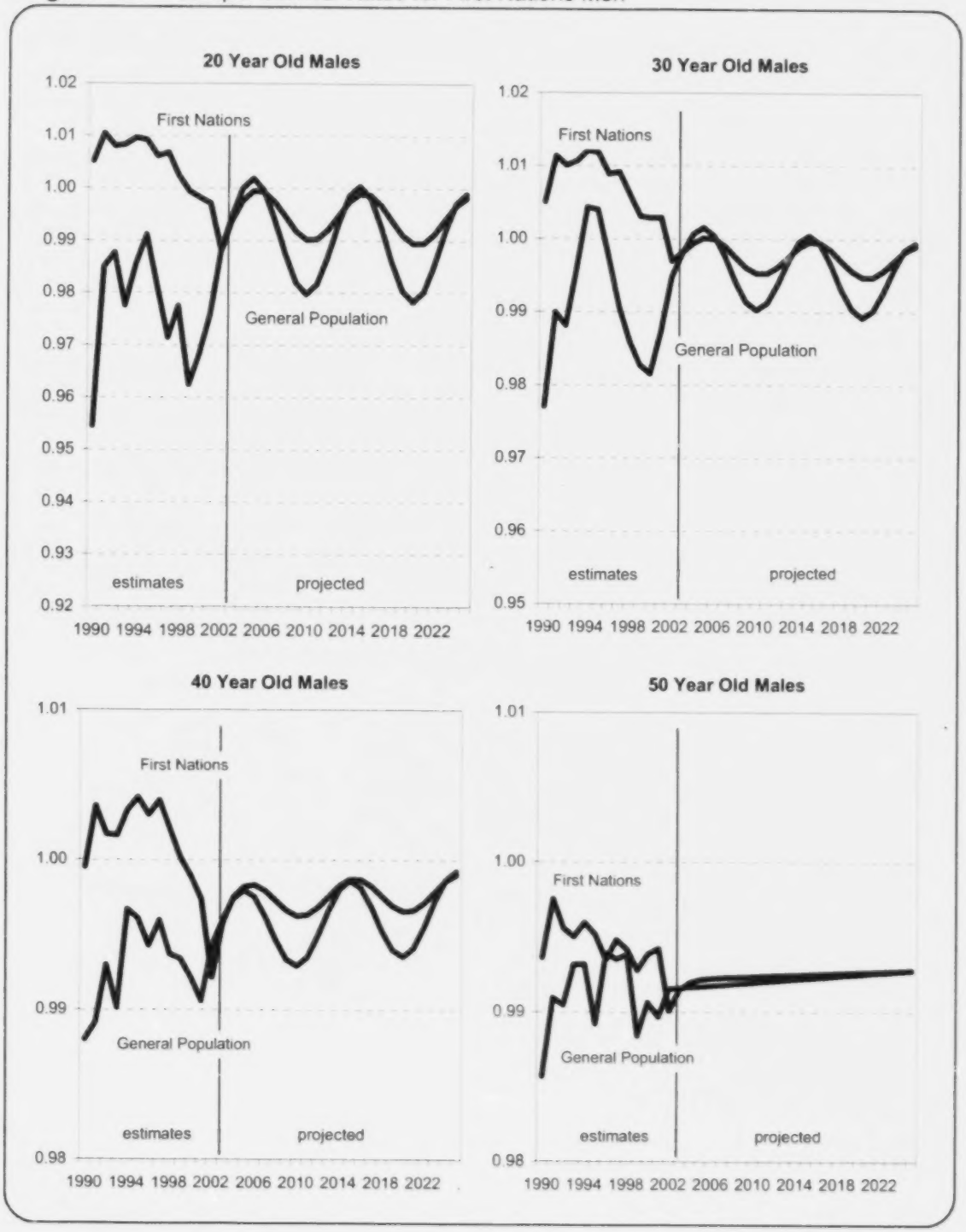
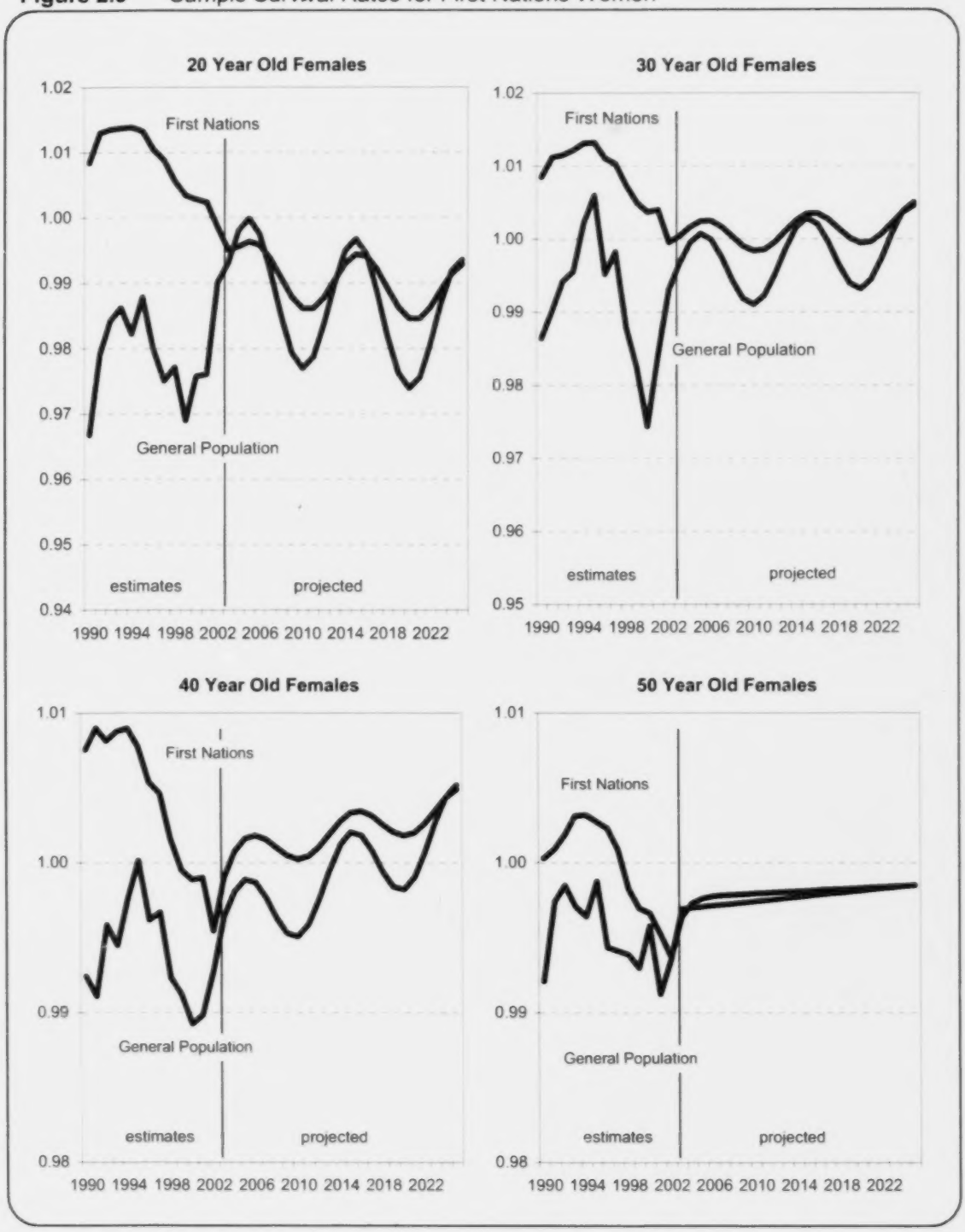


**Figure 2.9** Sample Survival Rates for First Nations Women



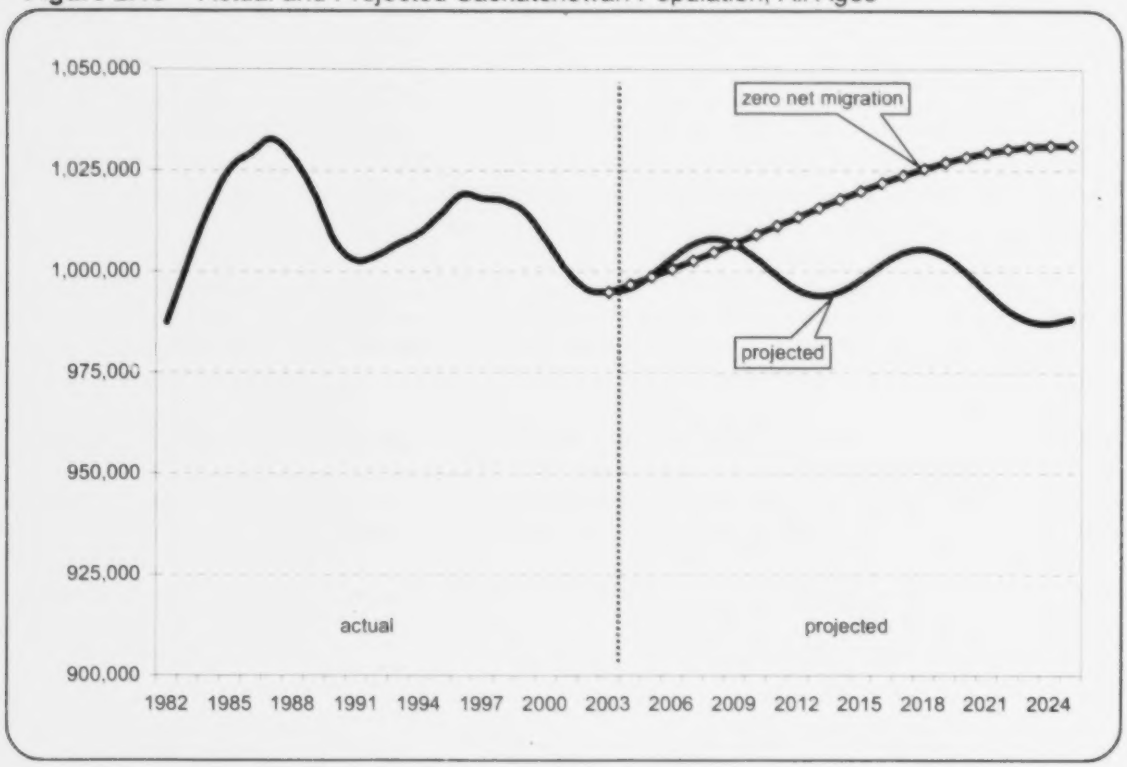
## 2.4 Population

In this section, the assumptions on fertility and survival rates made in the previous section are combined with the current (July 2003) population of the province to generate the projected population over the next two decades.

The population of the province has been at or near one million people for the past thirty years and Figure 2.10 shows that it is projected to remain near that figure, cycling above an below one million with a gradual downward trend. The "zero net migration" scenario shows the impact of migration on the province's population by projecting the population using only mortality rates. In this theoretical calculation, the population increases to approximately 1,030,000 where it levels off.

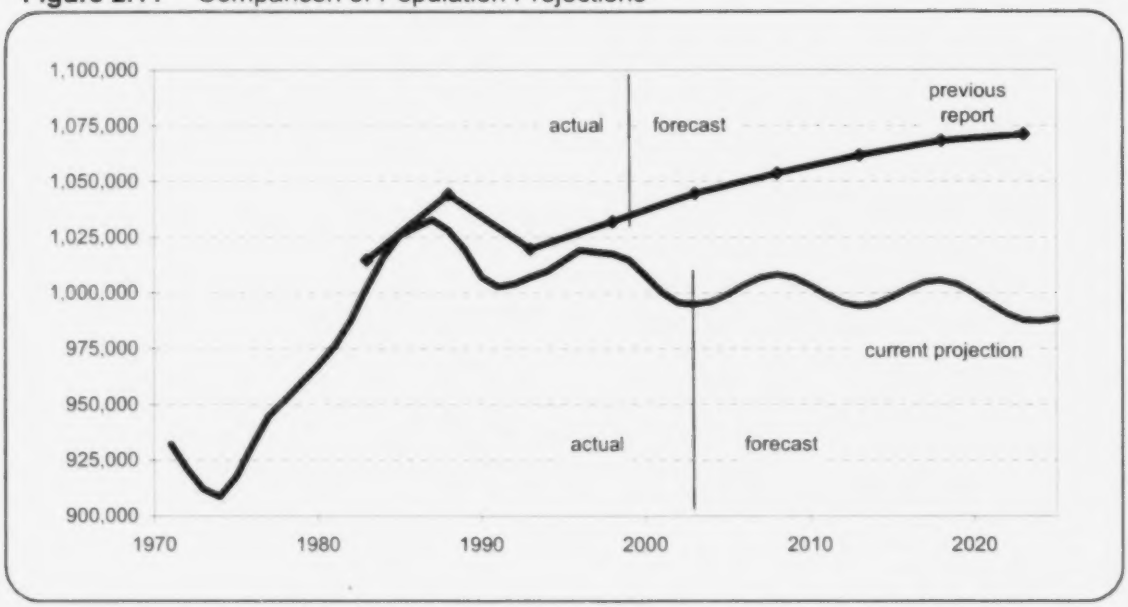
The population projection differs from the one projected in the previous *Labour Market Trends* report (see Figure 2.11). In that report[1], which assumed higher fertility rates and lower net interprovincial migration, an increasing population over the forecast period resulted in a population of 1,070,000 by 2023 compared with the expected population of 987,700.

**Figure 2.10** Actual and Projected Saskatchewan Population, All Ages




[1] The "actual" populations differ from those in the previous report because the base population used in the previous report was Saskatchewan Health's "covered population" rather than those published by Statistics Canada. The covered population counts are higher than Statistics Canada's population counts.

**Figure 2.11** Comparison of Population Projections




## Age Groups

The forecasted population broken down into several key age groups is shown in Table 2.5. Examined in ten year age groups, Figures 2.12 clearly shows that in the short term, the population under 20 years of age will decline and the population 20 to 40 years of age will increase. There will also be a steady increase in the population 50 to 69 years of age as the "baby boom" generation moves decisively into their fifties. Later in the forecast period, the population in their sixties and seventies will increase significantly[1].

The overall population of youth (15 to 29) increases in the early part of the forecast period, peaking in 2008 at the same level as in the early 1990s. This age cohort moves into their thirties from 2010 to 2020 causing an increase in the size of that population, and into their forties late in the forecast period to cause a reversal in the downward trend in that age group.

In the key labour market age group, broadly 15 to 64 but more narrowly considered as 25 to 59, the population continues to increase over the next few years (see Figure 2.13). The 15 to 64 year old population peaks in 2009 before declining slowly to 660,000 in the 2015 to 2020 period. It subsequently falls rapidly as the baby boom generation reaches age 65.

The size of the 25 to 59 age group peaks at about the same point (2009) but the subsequent decline happens earlier.

---

[1] The population 70 years of age and older will probably increase more quickly than the forecast indicates because no decline in mortality rates was included in the forecast methodology.

**Table 2.5** Actual and Projected Provincial Population by Gender and Age Group

| | | Actual | | | Projected | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 | 2020 | 2025 |
| Total | | 1,007,114 | 1,014,126 | 1,007,767 | 999,036 | 1,003,231 | 997,908 | 999,728 | 988,312 |
| Men | | 502,097 | 504,610 | 501,227 | 496,635 | 498,488 | 495,346 | 495,614 | 488,873 |
| Women | | 505,017 | 509,516 | 506,540 | 502,401 | 504,742 | 502,562 | 504,114 | 499,439 |
| Ten year age groups | Under 10 | 163,009 | 153,289 | 136,972 | 124,158 | 120,613 | 119,124 | 117,225 | 110,292 |
| | 10 to 19 | 152,626 | 158,712 | 158,278 | 149,549 | 137,099 | 125,696 | 121,698 | 120,482 |
| | 20 to 29 | 154,185 | 133,217 | 133,228 | 141,550 | 146,939 | 137,071 | 126,590 | 115,065 |
| | 30 to 39 | 158,885 | 160,624 | 140,186 | 119,484 | 123,926 | 134,213 | 138,865 | 130,487 |
| | 40 to 49 | 110,104 | 132,093 | 149,032 | 151,578 | 132,777 | 115,249 | 120,121 | 131,331 |
| | 50 to 59 | 85,918 | 88,058 | 102,625 | 123,694 | 140,983 | 144,613 | 126,501 | 110,375 |
| | 60 to 69 | 85,196 | 81,591 | 76,990 | 78,865 | 93,345 | 113,453 | 129,363 | 132,601 |
| | 70 to 79 | 64,875 | 67,365 | 66,771 | 63,497 | 61,146 | 63,765 | 76,073 | 92,719 |
| | 80 plus | 32,316 | 39,177 | 43,685 | 46,660 | 46,401 | 44,724 | 43,292 | 44,960 |
| Key age groups | Under 15 | 241,439 | 234,152 | 215,711 | 196,841 | 186,018 | 180,345 | 178,040 | 170,328 |
| | 5 to 18 | 220,188 | 223,383 | 215,727 | 198,239 | 183,261 | 172,610 | 169,782 | 166,117 |
| | 15 to 29 | 228,381 | 211,066 | 212,767 | 218,417 | 218,633 | 201,546 | 187,473 | 175,511 |
| | 15 plus | 765,675 | 779,974 | 792,056 | 802,195 | 817,212 | 817,563 | 821,688 | 817,983 |
| | 15 to 64 | 626,851 | 633,087 | 643,726 | 655,635 | 669,797 | 658,880 | 642,948 | 614,644 |
| | 25 to 59 | 438,975 | 445,752 | 454,425 | 460,561 | 470,731 | 463,648 | 450,268 | 430,099 |
| | 65 plus | 138,824 | 146,887 | 148,330 | 146,560 | 147,415 | 158,683 | 178,739 | 203,339 |
| | 75 plus | 61,171 | 69,376 | 74,687 | 76,414 | 74,725 | 72,455 | 73,896 | 83,759 |

**Figure 2.12** Actual and Projected Population by Age Groups

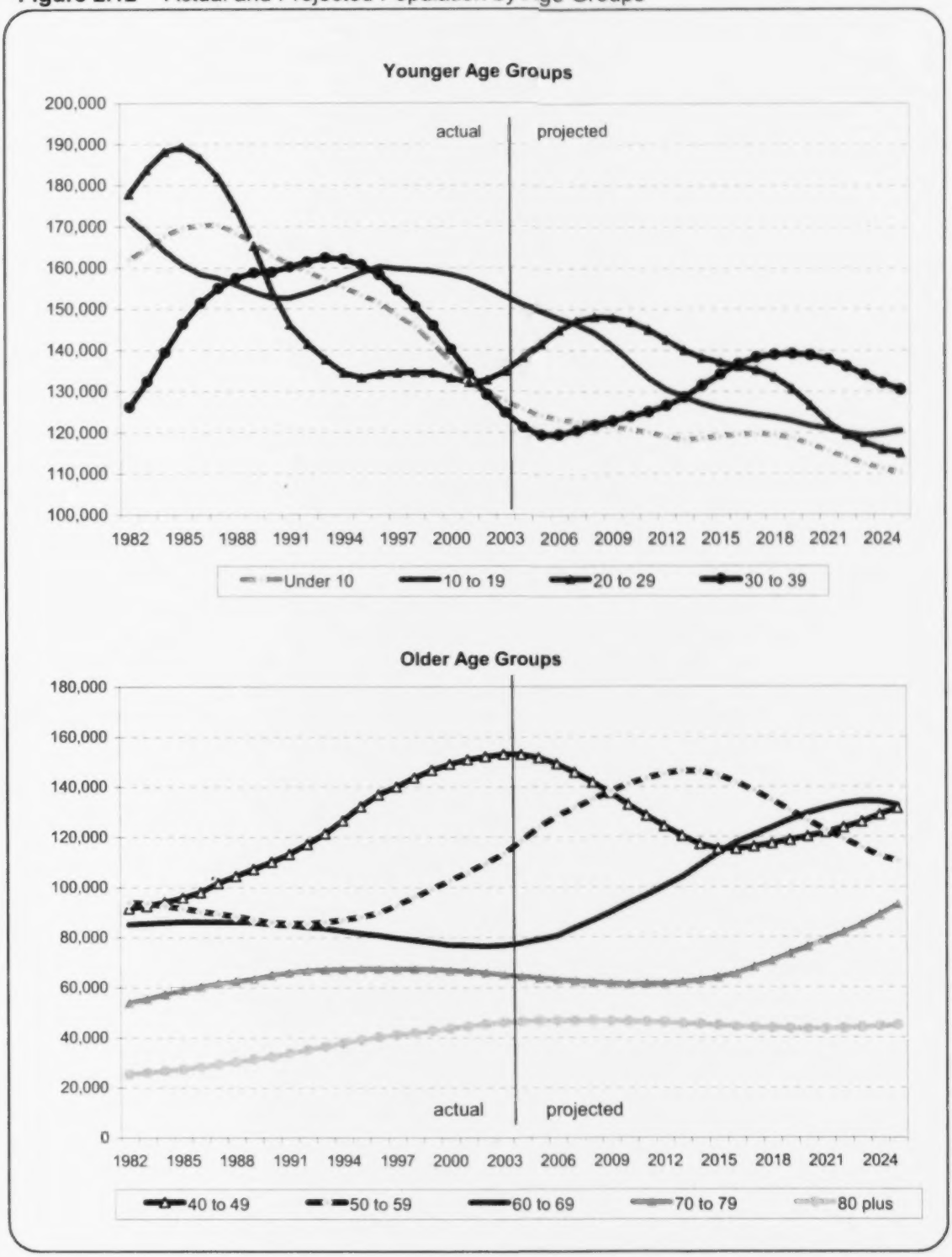
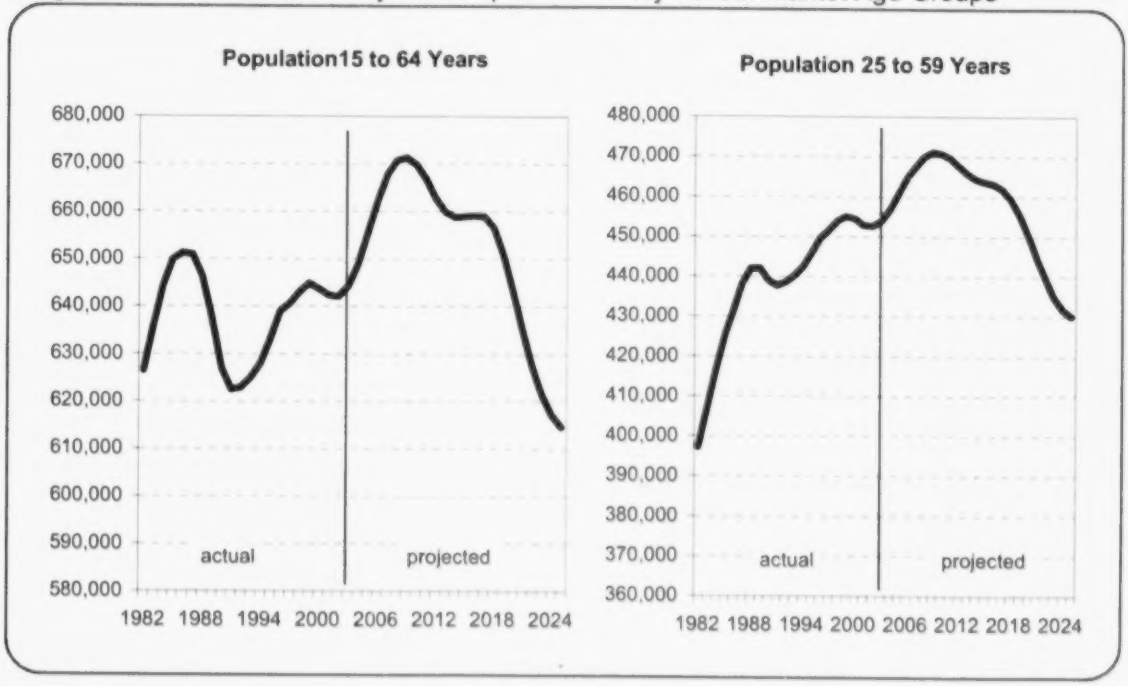


**Figure 2.13** Actual and Projected Population in Key Labour Market Age Groups



## First Nations Population

The projection of the First Nations population starts with the 2001 census data. The total census population of 83,745 who a) live in private households and b) report single Indian identity is adjusted upward by 3% as an estimate of the undercoverage in the census. A relatively large proportion of the First Nations population is living in collective dwellings (e.g. penal institutions and group homes) but no accurate data are available to estimate the size or age of this population so they are effectively excluded from the counts. The net effect of the adjustment is an estimated First Nations population of 86,268 in 2001.

The First Nations population in Saskatchewan has a much younger age profile and higher fertility rates than the general population. Not surprisingly then, the population continues to grow over the forecast period in spite of the forecasted decline in fertility rates. The estimated 2001 First Nations population and the projected population to 2025 are shown in Table 2.6 and Figure 2.14.

Figure 2.14 also shows the projected population used in the previous *Labour Market Trends* report. The projections in that report used constant fertility rates and higher survival rates than the ones in this update. As a consequence the population increased much more quickly than in the current projection.

**Figure 2.14** Estimated and Projected First Nations Population in Saskatchewan

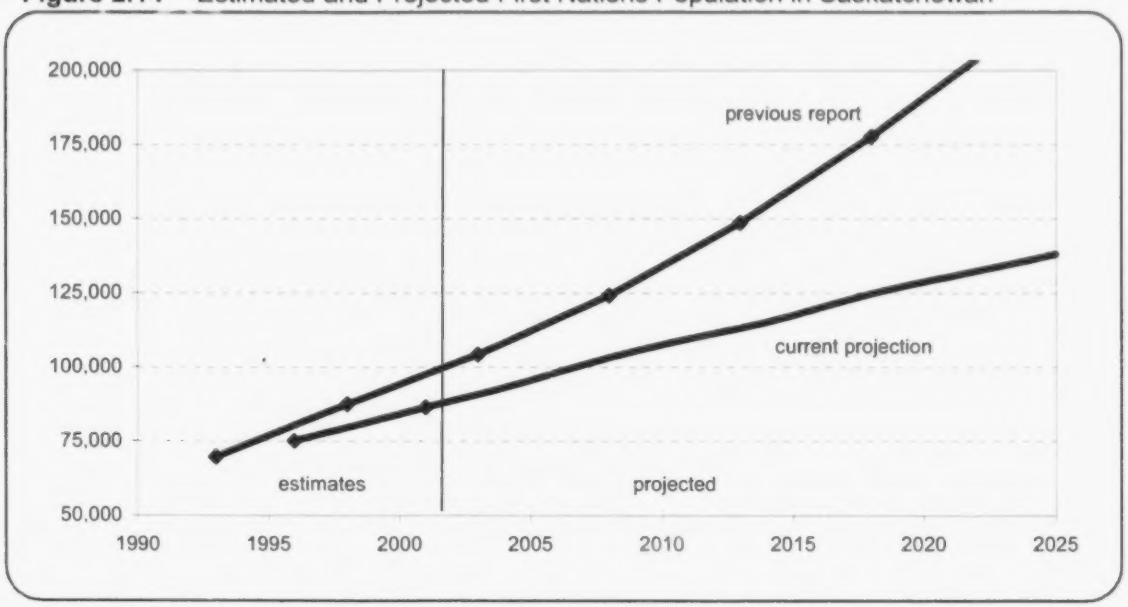


**Table 2.6** Actual and Projected First Nations Population by Gender and Age Group

| | | Estimate | Projected | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2001 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 | 2020 | 2025 |
| Total | | 86,268 | 95,478 | 107,447 | 117,372 | 128,693 | 138,071 |
| Men | | 41,797 | 47,445 | 54,251 | 59,189 | 64,964 | 69,680 |
| Women | | 44,470 | 48,033 | 53,196 | 58,183 | 63,729 | 68,390 |
| Ten year age groups | Under 10 | 24,911 | 23,516 | 22,371 | 23,212 | 24,554 | 24,366 |
| | 10 to 19 | 20,739 | 24,513 | 26,774 | 24,905 | 23,155 | 24,084 |
| | 20 to 29 | 12,994 | 15,608 | 20,480 | 23,997 | 25,758 | 23,944 |
| | 30 to 39 | 10,507 | 11,940 | 13,390 | 15,889 | 20,312 | 23,698 |
| | 40 to 49 | 8,724 | 9,894 | 10,628 | 12,120 | 13,408 | 15,935 |
| | 50 to 59 | 4,480 | 5,634 | 8,038 | 9,577 | 10,238 | 11,727 |
| | 60 to 69 | 2,018 | 2,683 | 3,734 | 5,061 | 7,367 | 8,803 |
| | 70 to 79 | 1,115 | 995 | 1,387 | 2,022 | 2,990 | 4,166 |
| | 80 plus | 779 | 694 | 646 | 589 | 911 | 1,347 |
| Key age groups | Under 15 | 36,632 | 36,464 | 35,869 | 34,639 | 36,135 | 36,776 |
| | 5 to 18 | 31,464 | 35,598 | 35,700 | 33,679 | 32,613 | 34,375 |
| | 15 to 29 | 22,012 | 27,173 | 33,755 | 37,475 | 37,332 | 35,619 |
| | 15 plus | 49,636 | 59,013 | 71,578 | 82,733 | 92,558 | 101,295 |
| | 15 to 64 | 47,117 | 56,199 | 68,124 | 77,993 | 85,902 | 91,444 |
| | 25 to 59 | 29,965 | 34,219 | 40,992 | 48,819 | 56,466 | 64,117 |
| | 65 plus | 2,518 | 2,815 | 3,453 | 4,740 | 6,656 | 9,851 |
| | 75 plus | 1,296 | 1,158 | 1,064 | 1,377 | 1,966 | 3,009 |

**Métis Population**

The projection of the Métis population also starts with the 2001 census data. The 83,745 First Nations members were subtracted from the total Aboriginal population of 130,190 to arrive at a figure of 46,445. Of these, 94% reported single Métis identity but the entire non-Indian Aboriginal population was used as the basis for the forecast to ensure that the Métis and First Nations populations sum to the total Aboriginal population.

The figure of 46,445 was adjusted upward by 3% as an estimate of the undercoverage in the census. The net effect of the adjustment is an estimated Métis (non-Indian Aboriginal) population of 47,833 in 2001. The estimated 2001 Métis population and the projected populations to 2025 are shown in Table 2.7 and Figure 2.15.

**Figure 2.15** Estimated and Projected Métis (non-Indian Aboriginal) Population in Saskatchewan

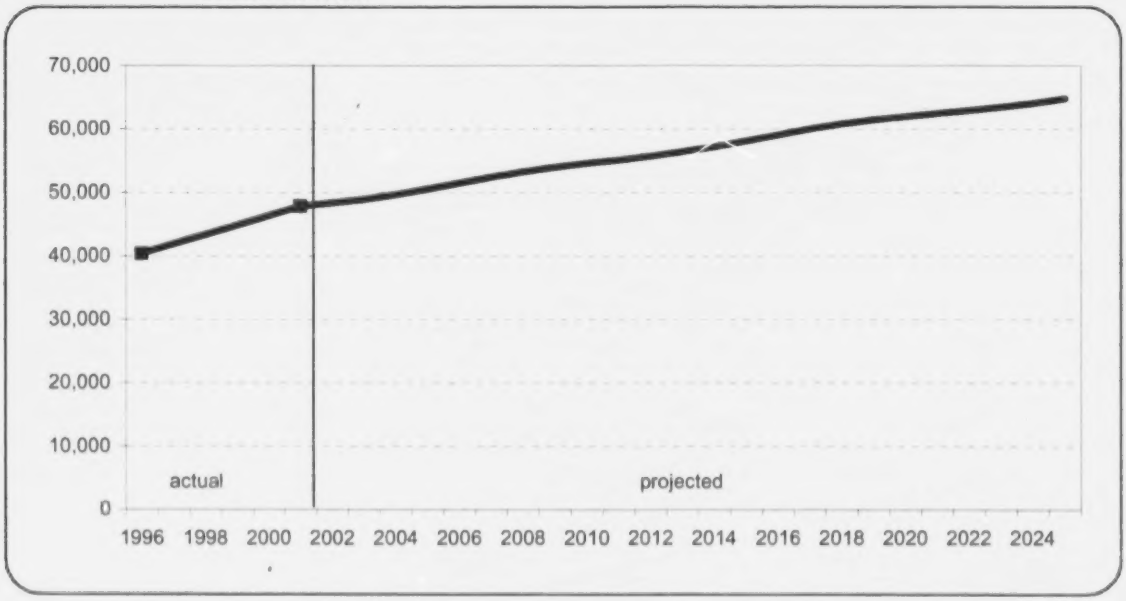


**Table 2.7** Estimated and Projected Métis (non-Indian Aboriginal) Population by Gender and Age Group

| | | Estimate | Projected | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2001 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 | 2020 | 2025 |
| Total | | 47,833 | 50,535 | 54,567 | 58,074 | 61,966 | 64,789 |
| Men | | 23,402 | 24,718 | 26,744 | 28,503 | 30,424 | 31,783 |
| Women | | 24,432 | 25,817 | 27,822 | 29,571 | 31,543 | 33,005 |
| Ten year age groups | Under 10 | 10,805 | 9,809 | 9,738 | 10,096 | 10,320 | 9,970 |
| | 10 to 19 | 10,424 | 11,344 | 11,108 | 10,054 | 9,967 | 10,348 |
| | 20 to 29 | 7,874 | 8,569 | 9,793 | 10,666 | 10,490 | 9,439 |
| | 30 to 39 | 6,658 | 6,973 | 7,576 | 8,306 | 9,450 | 10,348 |
| | 40 to 49 | 5,965 | 6,615 | 6,529 | 6,841 | 7,461 | 8,239 |
| | 50 to 59 | 3,222 | 3,886 | 5,400 | 6,344 | 6,260 | 6,593 |
| | 60 to 69 | 1,517 | 2,068 | 2,781 | 3,570 | 4,978 | 5,822 |
| | 70 to 79 | 804 | 739 | 1,107 | 1,681 | 2,274 | 2,927 |
| | 80 plus | 564 | 533 | 534 | 516 | 766 | 1,104 |
| Key age groups | Under 15 | 16,449 | 15,702 | 14,961 | 14,952 | 15,409 | 15,217 |
| | 5 to 18 | 15,324 | 15,560 | 14,861 | 13,933 | 14,160 | 14,528 |
| | 15 to 29 | 12,654 | 14,020 | 15,679 | 15,864 | 15,369 | 14,539 |
| | 15 plus | 31,384 | 34,833 | 39,606 | 43,123 | 46,558 | 49,571 |
| | 15 to 64 | 29,566 | 32,699 | 36,836 | 39,374 | 41,622 | 42,647 |
| | 25 to 59 | 19,579 | 21,428 | 24,003 | 26,541 | 28,620 | 29,971 |
| | 65 plus | 1,818 | 2,135 | 2,770 | 3,749 | 4,936 | 6,924 |
| | 75 plus | 938 | 882 | 862 | 1,178 | 1,633 | 2,307 |

## Aboriginal Population

Combining the First Nations and Métis (non-Indian Aboriginal) population results in the total Aboriginal population figures shown in Table 2.8.

**Table 2.8** Actual and Projected Aboriginal Population by Gender and Age Group

| | | Estimate | Projected | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2001 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 | 2020 | 2025 |
| Total | | 134,101 | 146,013 | 162,013 | 175,447 | 190,659 | 202,859 |
| Men | | 65,199 | 72,163 | 80,995 | 87,692 | 95,388 | 101,463 |
| Women | | 68,902 | 73,850 | 81,018 | 87,754 | 95,271 | 101,396 |
| Ten year age groups | Under 10 | 35,715 | 33,325 | 32,109 | 33,308 | 34,874 | 34,336 |
| | 10 to 19 | 31,163 | 35,857 | 37,882 | 34,960 | 33,122 | 34,432 |
| | 20 to 29 | 20,869 | 24,177 | 30,273 | 34,663 | 36,248 | 33,383 |
| | 30 to 39 | 17,165 | 18,913 | 20,966 | 24,195 | 29,761 | 34,046 |
| | 40 to 49 | 14,689 | 16,509 | 17,157 | 18,961 | 20,869 | 24,174 |
| | 50 to 59 | 7,702 | 9,520 | 13,438 | 15,922 | 16,498 | 18,320 |
| | 60 to 69 | 3,535 | 4,751 | 6,515 | 8,631 | 12,345 | 14,625 |
| | 70 to 79 | 1,919 | 1,734 | 2,494 | 3,703 | 5,264 | 7,093 |
| | 80 plus | 1,343 | 1,227 | 1,180 | 1,105 | 1,678 | 2,451 |
| Key age groups | Under 15 | 53,081 | 52,166 | 50,830 | 49,591 | 51,544 | 51,993 |
| | 5 to 18 | 46,788 | 51,158 | 50,561 | 47,612 | 46,773 | 48,903 |
| | 15 to 29 | 34,666 | 41,193 | 49,434 | 53,340 | 52,701 | 50,157 |
| | 15 plus | 81,020 | 93,847 | 111,184 | 125,856 | 139,116 | 150,866 |
| | 15 to 64 | 76,684 | 88,897 | 104,960 | 117,367 | 127,524 | 134,091 |
| | 25 to 59 | 49,544 | 55,647 | 64,994 | 75,360 | 85,086 | 94,088 |
| | 65 plus | 4,336 | 4,949 | 6,223 | 8,489 | 11,592 | 16,775 |
| | 75 plus | 2,234 | 2,040 | 1,926 | 2,555 | 3,598 | 5,315 |

**Key Age Groups**

With a growing Aboriginal population and a stable overall population, the Aboriginal population in Saskatchewan will represent an increasing proportion of the overall population as Figures 2.16 and 2.17 show. As a proportion of the total population, the Aboriginal population has grown from 11.3% in 1996 to 13.4% in 2001. The projection suggests that it will increase to 14.6% in 2005, 16.1% in 2010, and be above 20% by 2025.

There are different patterns in some of the key age groups. Among persons five to eighteen years of age, the bulk of the elementary/secondary school population, the proportion increases from 22% to 27% by 2010 where it levels off. A secondary increase happens later in the forecast period.

There is also a rapidly increasing proportion of the youth population (taken as 15 to 29 years) that is Aboriginal. From the current level of 16%, Aboriginal youth will represent 20% of Saskatchewan youth by 2007 and 25% by 2013. The proportion levels off late in the forecast period.

The proportion of the primary labour market age group – 25 to 59 years - that is Aboriginal increases exponentially throughout the forecast period. From the current level of 11%, the proportion increases to 15% by 2012 and 20% by 2022.

**Figure 2.16** Aboriginal Population as Percentage of Total Population, Selected Age Groups, 2001 to 2025

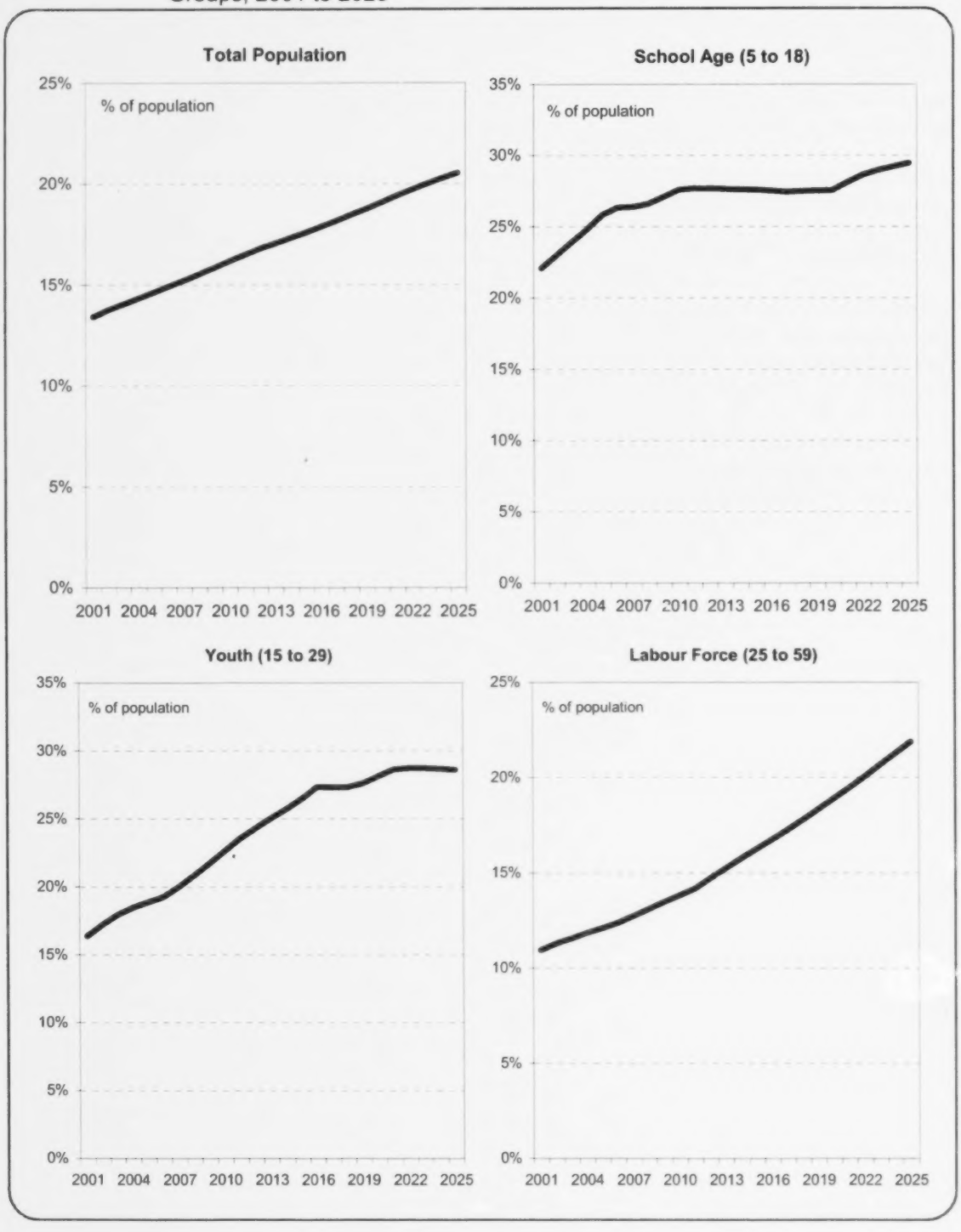
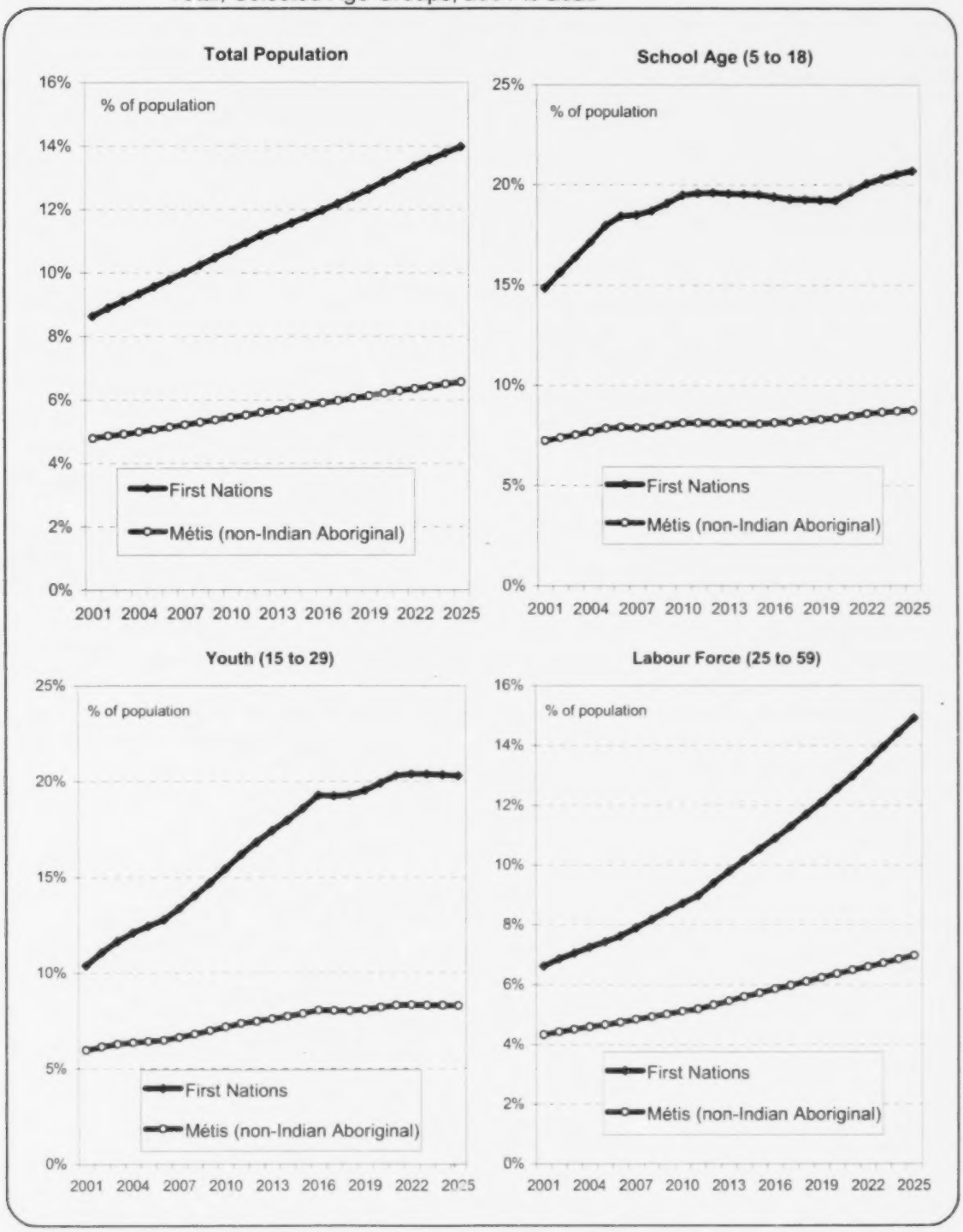


**Figure 2.17** First Nations and Métis (non-Indian Aboriginal) Population as Percentage of Total, Selected Age Groups, 2001 to 2025



## 2.5 Summary

A projection of the provincial population is developed in this section based on several assumptions. These assumptions and the main findings in this section are summarized below in point form.

- Fertility rates for the general population of Saskatchewan women remain near their current levels.
- Fertility rates for Aboriginal women in general and First Nations women in particular are assumed to decline from their current level. The total fertility rate of approximately 2.5 births per First Nations woman declines to just over 2.0 by 2025.
- The "survival rate", which is an amalgam of inter-provincial and international migration rates along with mortality is used to project the population. Survival rates are generally assumed to improve over the forecast period but continue undergo period cycles.
- The population continues to cycle near one million people over the forecast period.

While the population projection describes a stable overall population, there are significant shifts within the one million people living in the province.

- As a percentage of the total population, the Aboriginal population increases from 13% to 20% by 2025. The proportion is even higher for youth (15 to 29 years) and those in the labour force age group.
- In the short term, the population under 15 years of age will continue to decline and the youth population (15 to 29 years of age) will grow, largely as a result of growth in the Aboriginal population. There will also be a steady increase in the population 50 to 69 years of age as the "baby boom" generation moves decisively into their fifties.
- Later in the forecast period, the population in their sixties and seventies will increase significantly.
- In the key labour market age group, narrowly considered as those 25 to 59 years of age, the population continues to increase over the next few years but starts to fall within a decade.

# SECTION 3 LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE PROJECTION

The projected population can be translated into a potential supply of labour by using labour force participation rates. The participation rate is the proportion of the population of a given age and gender that is in the labour force, that is, either employed or unemployed (in the "official" sense, that is actively seeking employment). In this section, age and gender specific participation rates are forecast for the next twenty years. These are then applied, in Section 4, to the population projections developed in Section 2 to yield the potential size of the labour force for the next twenty years

Overall participation rates have been relatively stable for the past few years but there are historical trends in specific age and sex cohorts that, if they continue, will significantly affect the size of the labour force. The current and historical participation rates are derived from Statistics Canada's *Labour Force Survey* so they exclude:

- the population living on Indian Reserves (but they include the Aboriginal population living off-Reserve);
- full-time members of the armed forces; and
- the institutional population, that is, those living in special care homes, penitentiaries, and other collective dwellings.

The participation rates for the on-Reserve and institutional population are lower than for the general population whereas the participation rates for members of the armed forces is 100%. The actual participation rates would be somewhat lower than those published in the LFS if the excluded groups were included in the calculation. The difference will be negligible, however, so these rates from the Labour Force Survey are assumed to apply to the total Saskatchewan population[1].

[1] In the previous *Labour Market Trends* report, the LFS participation rates were assumed to apply only to the population that was not a Registered Indian in the sense of *The Indian Act*.

## 3.1 General Population

In spite of the fact that Saskatchewan has a relatively large proportion of its population in the 65 and older age group, overall participation rates in the province have been higher than the national average throughout most of the past decade (see Figure 3.1). After increasing from 61% to 67% in the 1980s, the rates have been relatively constant until the recent increase in 2002 and 2003.

Figure 3.2 shows that the increase in the 1980s was gender-related. Participation rates among Saskatchewan women grew throughout the period, increasing from 43% in 1976 to 59% in 1991. Since then, they have been relatively stable near 60%. By looking at the 25 to 54 age group, we can examine participation rates excluding retirees and the majority of those potentially still in school. Although the rates are much higher, the pattern is similar – a steady but slow decline among men and an increase among women until the early 1990s.

**Figure 3.1** Labour Force Participation Rates, 15 years and Older, Canada and Saskatchewan

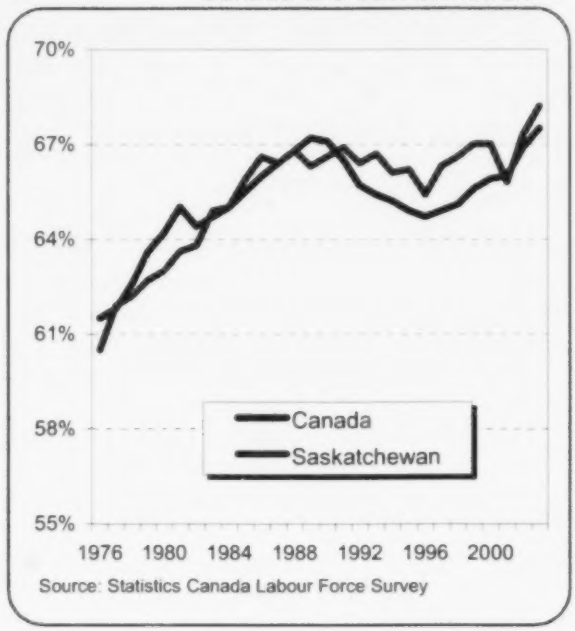
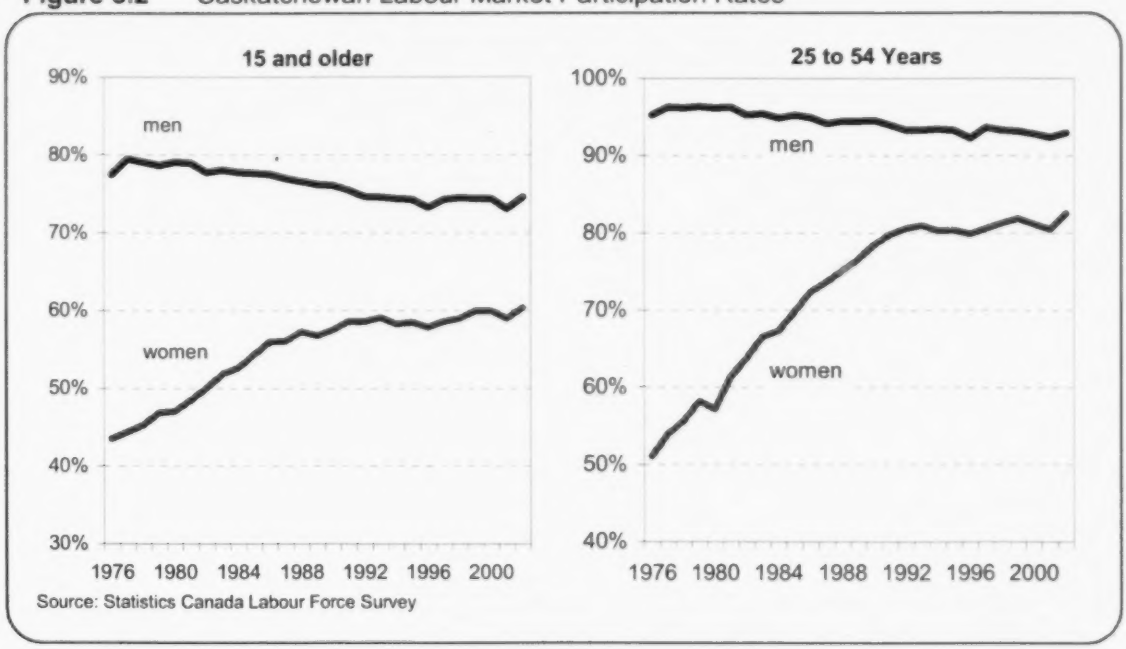



**Figure 3.2** Saskatchewan Labour Market Participation Rates

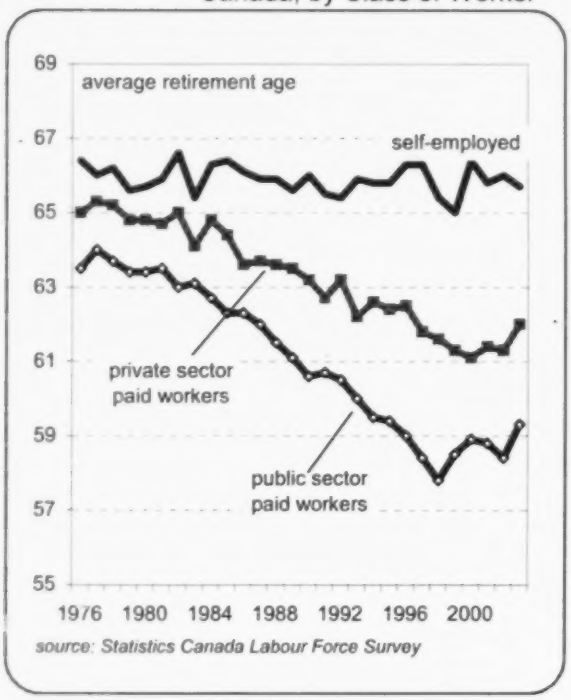


Two participation rate scenarios are examined in the labour force projection. In the first, participation rates remain at their current level using the 2001 to 2003 average to remove annual fluctuations. Participation rates have been largely unchanged in the past fifteen years and a continuation of this pattern is a distinct possibility for the future. In particular, the 80% participation rate among Saskatchewan women 25 to 54 years of age may be the maximum that is easily achievable.

In the second, participation rates increase over the forecast period in response to higher demand in the labour market and higher levels of completed education in the Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal population. No hard and fast rules were used to forecast the rates but the key assumption is that the general aging of the population will lead to a "tight" labour market and increased opportunity for employment. That is, skilled workers will be in short supply in the province and participation rates will increase in response. Most of this increase is assumed to occur among women because participation rates for men are already near 100% in many age groups.

Figure 3.3 shows the average retirement ages in Canada according to the Labour Force Survey[1]. The average retirement age is clearly declining for paid workers in Canada. It is an open question whether the increases in the recent years are indicative of a turnaround or whether average retirement ages will remain near their current levels. The projected labour force participation rates made for Saskatchewan implicitly assume the latter, namely that the average retirement age will remain near its current level.

**Figure 3.3** Average Retirement Ages in Canada, by Class of Worker



source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

Other assumptions made in projecting the labour force participation rates are listed below.

- With a tight labour market, participation rates will tend to rise to their theoretical maximums. For most age and sex combinations this was taken to be the maximum that they have achieved over the past 20 years.
- Participation rates among youth (15 to 24) will remain low because of attendance at high school and post-secondary institutions.
- Participation rates among women will approach those among men in the corresponding age group although a differential will remain for women in the child bearing age groups and those in older age groups.

---

1 Provincial level data are not available because of the small sample size. "Retirement" is based on responses to the question: "Why did you leave your last job?".

- Participation rates for men near and past the average retirement age of 60 will continue to decline.
- Retirement generally occurs earlier among men than among women although the gap is expected to narrow.

Figures 3.4 to 3.6 show the actual and projected labour market participation rates by age and gender that are assumed under the "increasing participation rate scenario". A sample of the actual values is included as Appendix C.

**Figure 3.4** Actual and Projected Labour Force Participation Rates, 15 to 34 Years of Age

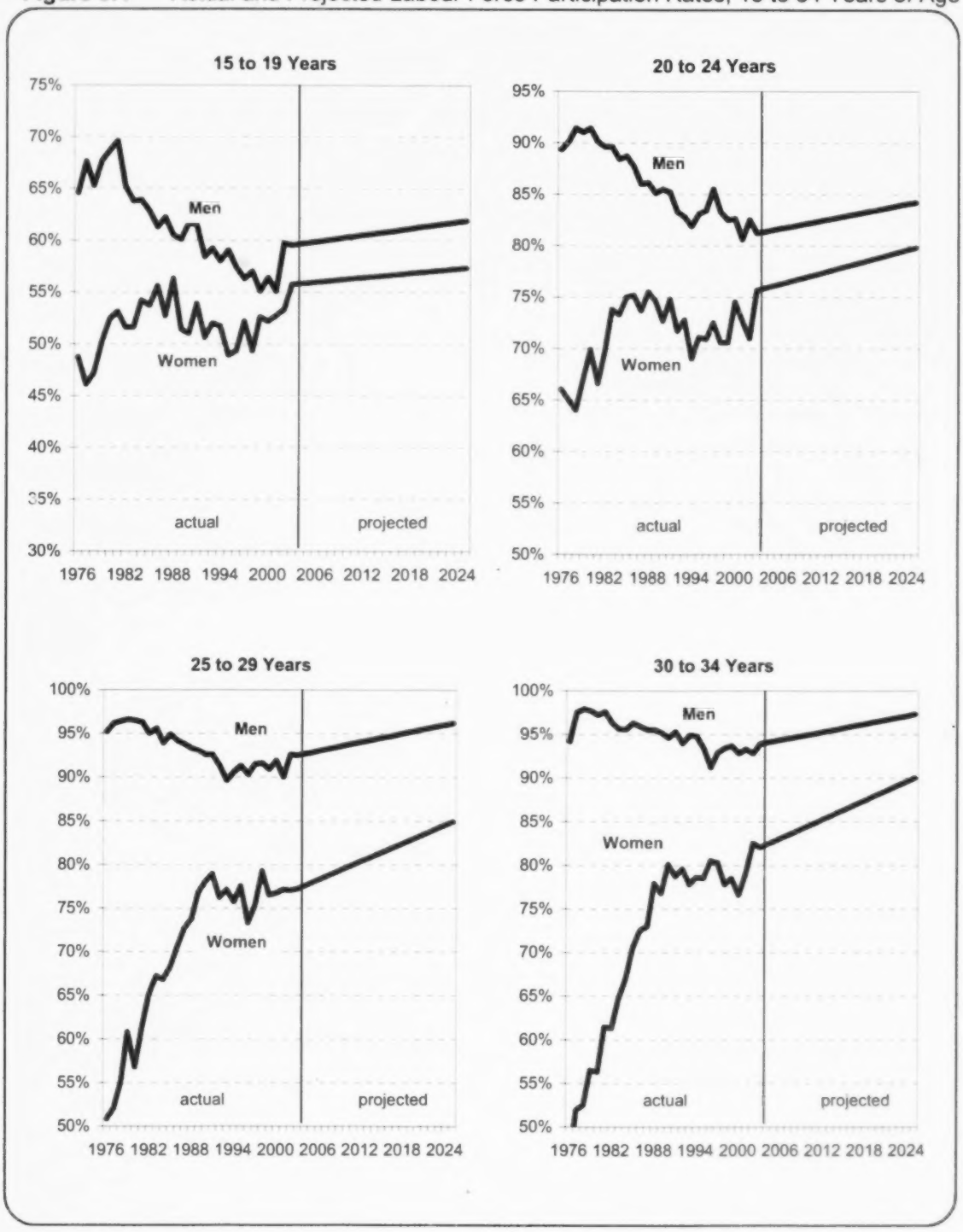


**Figure 3.5** Actual and Projected Labour Force Participation Rates, 35 to 54 Years

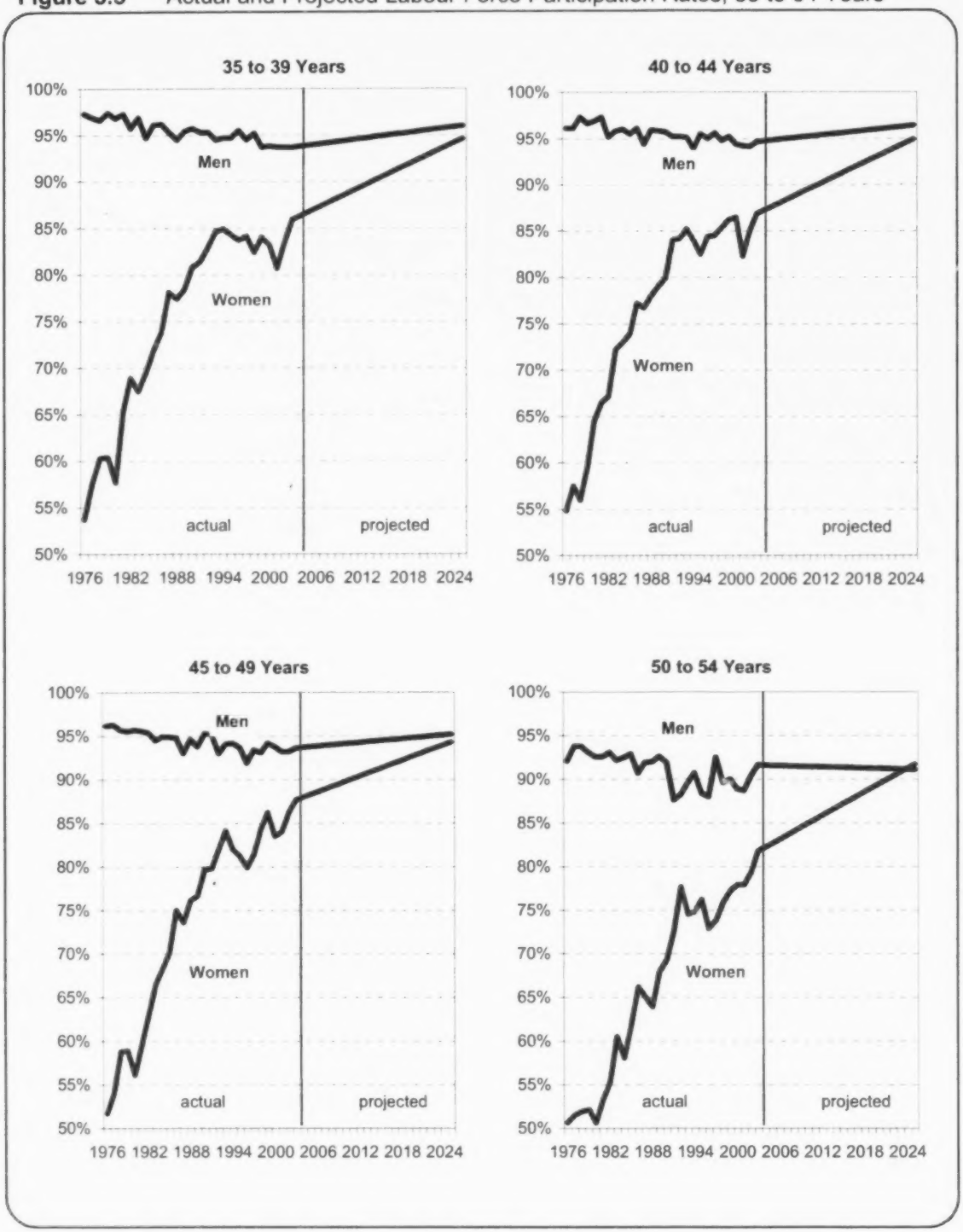
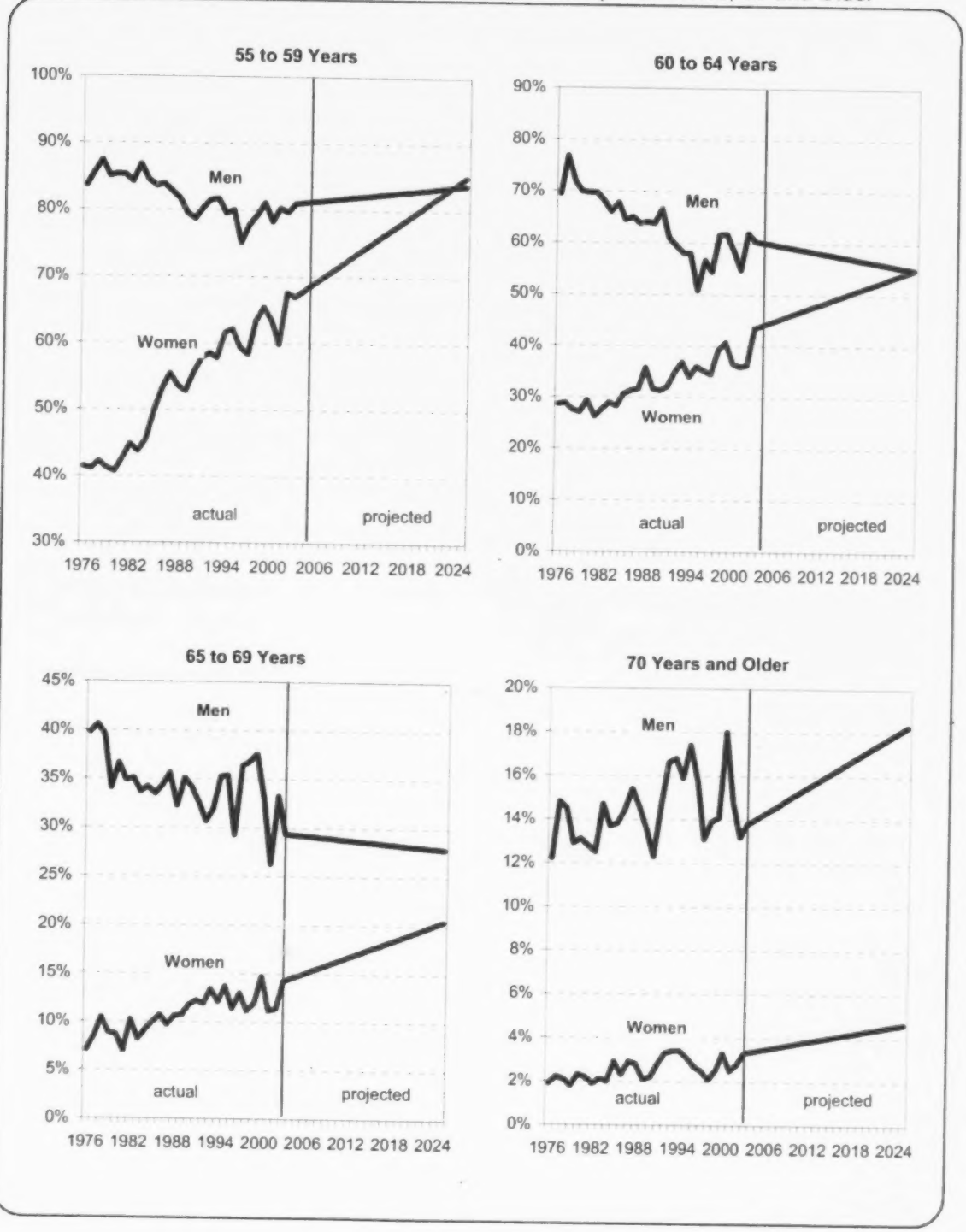


**Figure 3.6** Actual and Projected Labour Force Participation Rates, 55 and Older

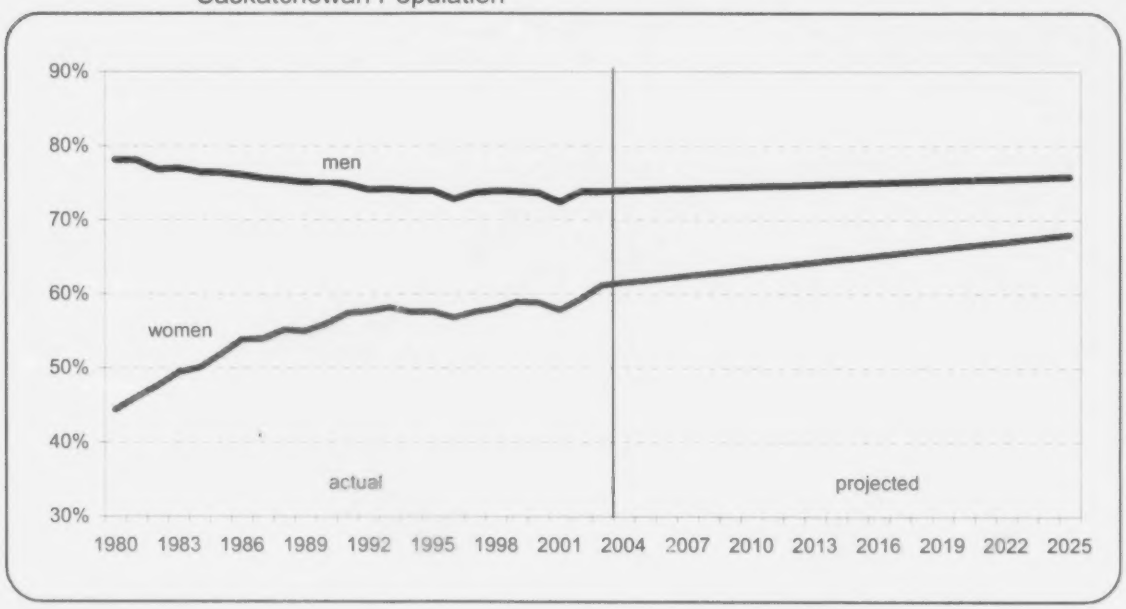


**Summary**

Aggregate participation rates, the ones reported monthly in the Labour Force Survey, are affected by both a) the participation rates for the individual age and sex cohorts and b) by the relative mix of these cohorts in the population. A population with more older people will have lower overall participation rates than one with a younger population even if the participation rates for individual age and sex cohorts are the same. To isolate the effect of changes in the participation rates from changes in the age structure of the underlying population, the figure below uses "age-adjusted" participation rates. The 2003 population of Saskatchewan was used as the base year – in other words, these are the male and female participation rates if the mix of ages in the population remained the same.

Figure 3.7 shows the age-adjusted participation rates for men and women under the increasing participation rate scenario. Participation rates increase steadily for women – from 61% in 2003 to 68% in 2025. The rates for men also increase although much more slowly. Overall participation rates for men remain effectively constant near 75% over the forecast period.

**Figure 3.7** Labour Force Participation Rates, 15 and Older, Age-adjusted to the 2003 Saskatchewan Population



**Comparison with Previous Study**

The labour force participation rates in the previous *Labour Market Trends* report were also forecast to increase.

The assumption in that report was that the *Labour Force Survey* participation rates were most applicable to the non-Indian population whereas in this report, the assumption is made that the LFS participation rates apply to the whole population. In both cases, we are measuring and forecasting the same figures. The only difference is how they are applied to the population.

Figures 3.8 and 3.9 show, respectively, the participation rates for men and women in the previous report compared with those used in this report. In both cases, the participation rates are age-adjusted to the 2003 Saskatchewan population.

Even discounting the drop in 2001, the participation rates for men have been lower than forecast in the previous report. The projected rates are still forecast to increase at approximately the same rate but do not reach the values assumed in the previous report. In 2015, for example, the previous report would have projected a participation rate of 75.2% compared with 74.9% in the current report.

The opposite is true for women with actual participation rates growing more quickly than previously forecast. The new forecast has a slightly higher rate of increase and significantly higher overall participation rates that reach, for example, 64.9% in 2015 compared with 61.9% in the previous forecast.

**Figure 3.8** Comparison of Age-adjusted Labour Force Participation Rates, Men

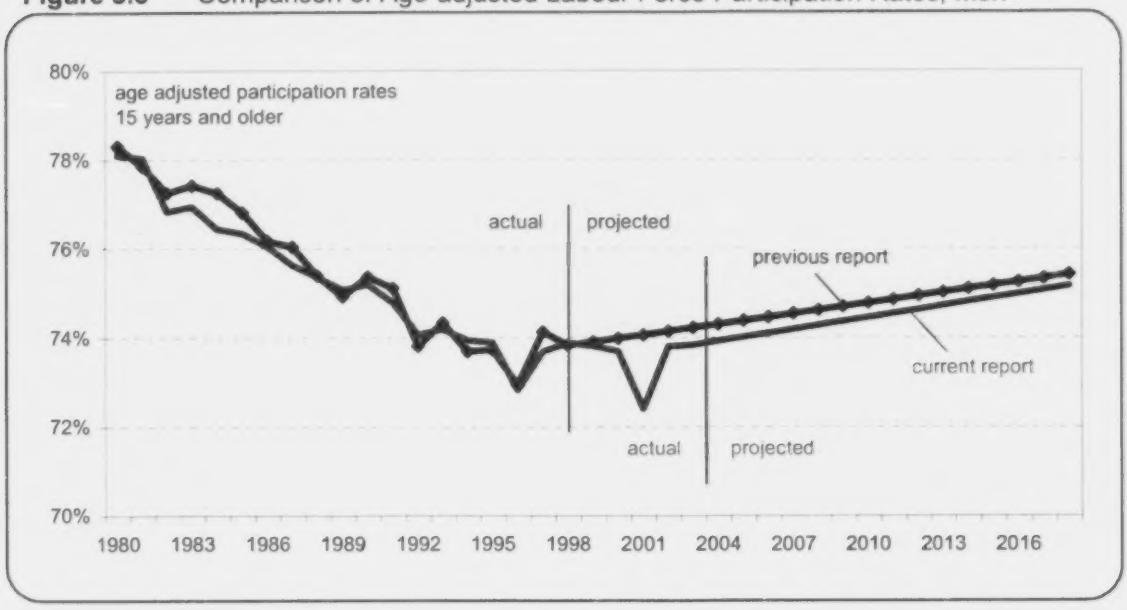
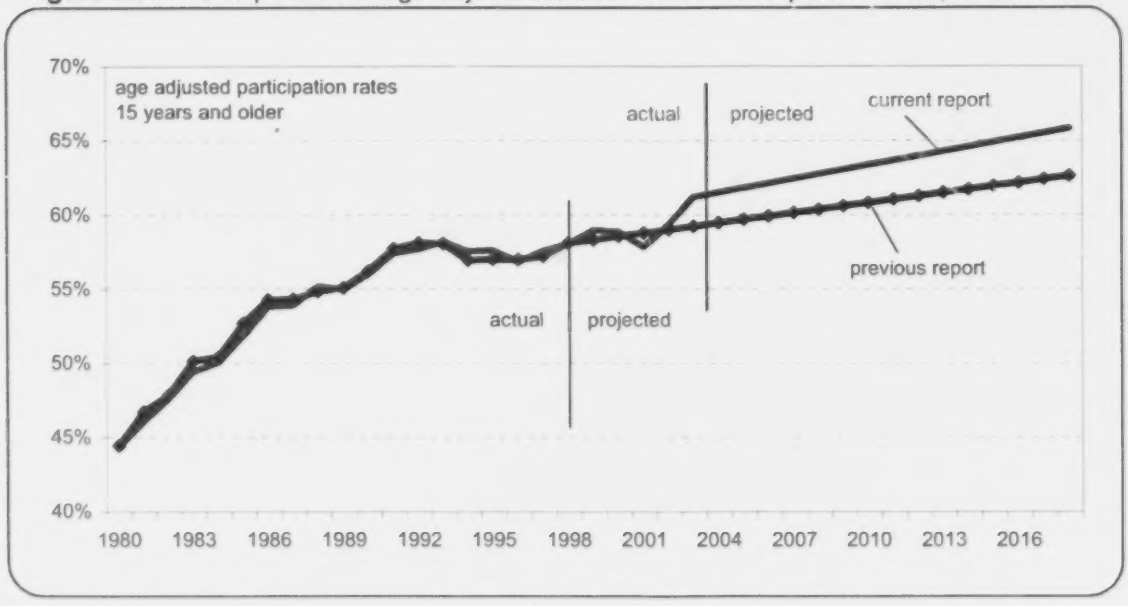



**Figure 3.9** Comparison of Age-adjusted Labour Force Participation Rates, Women



## 3.2 Aboriginal Population

Participation rates for the Aboriginal population are more difficult to forecast because there are limited age-specific rates published and very little historical data to establish trends. Table 3.1 and Figures 3.10 and 3.11 show the published data on participation rates from the 1996 and 2001 census, the only source of information about labour force participation rates for the Aboriginal population. These are "snapshots" of labour force participation in the week prior to the respective census surveys.

The participation rates for the Aboriginal population are much lower than for the general population although the difference varies by age, gender, and Aboriginal identity. One of the larger differences is among young (15 to 24 years) First Nations residents where, for example, the participation rate for First Nations women in 2001 is 27% compared with 64% in the general population. A smaller difference is evident among young (15 to 24 years) Métis women where the participation rate was 57% compared with 64% in the general population.

From 1996 to 2001, the difference in participation rates has declined for First Nations men over 45 years of age, for Métis men of all ages, and for First Nations and Métis women under 65 years of age.

The forecast of the First Nations and Métis labour force requires detailed age specific rates so the published rates in June 1996 and 2001 were used to estimate rates for five-year age groups. The first step was to calculate the ratio between the Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal rates. This was done separately for the eight age-sex cohorts in both years. These ratios were then applied to the 1996 and 2001 participation rates from the Labour Force Survey in the corresponding years to "spread" the participation rates across five-year age groups.

**Table 3.1** Aboriginal Labour Force Participation Rates, 1996 and 2001

| | | 1996 | | | 2001 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | General population | First Nations | Métis (non-Indian Aboriginal) | General population | First Nations | Métis (non-Indian Aboriginal) |
| Men | 15-24 years | 69% | 34% | 61% | 68% | 30% | 60% |
| | 25-44 years | 93% | 71% | 83% | 92% | 69% | 85% |
| | 45-64 years | 84% | 59% | 73% | 85% | 61% | 75% |
| | 65 years and over | 26% | 10% | 11% | 26% | 11% | 17% |
| | 15 and older | 75% | 53% | 70% | 74% | 52% | 72% |
| Women | 15-24 years | 61% | 23% | 45% | 64% | 27% | 57% |
| | 25-44 years | 82% | 49% | 67% | 82% | 55% | 72% |
| | 45-64 years | 68% | 41% | 56% | 72% | 49% | 62% |
| | 65 years and over | 8% | 4% | 5% | 9% | 4% | 5% |
| | 15 and older | 60% | 38% | 54% | 62% | 43% | 61% |

Source: Statistics Canada 1996 and 2001 census

**Figure 3.10** Labour Force Participation Rates, Saskatchewan Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal Men

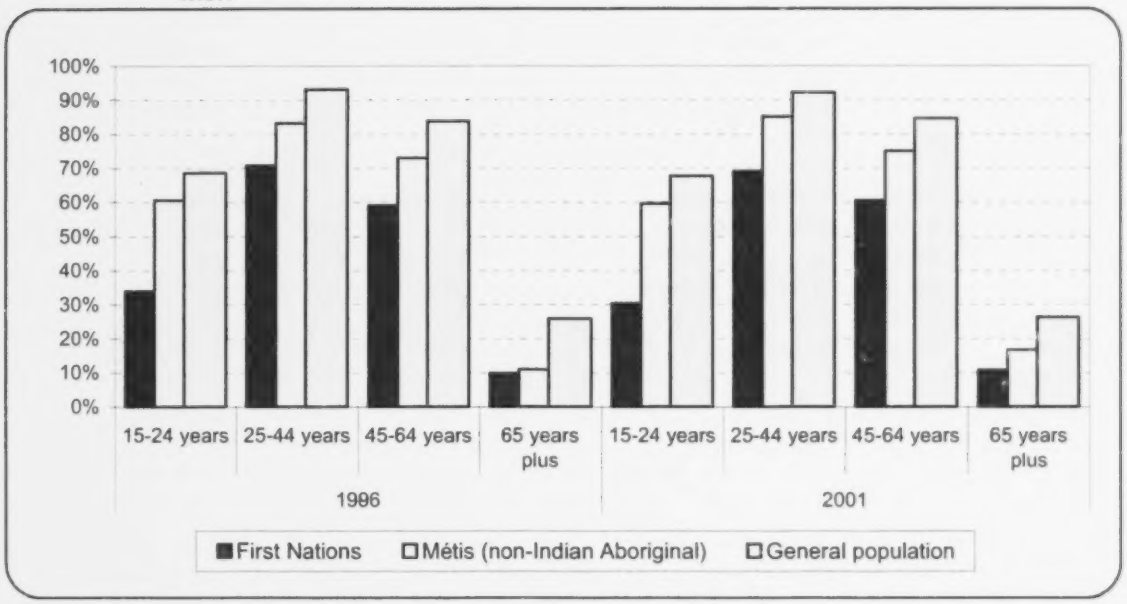
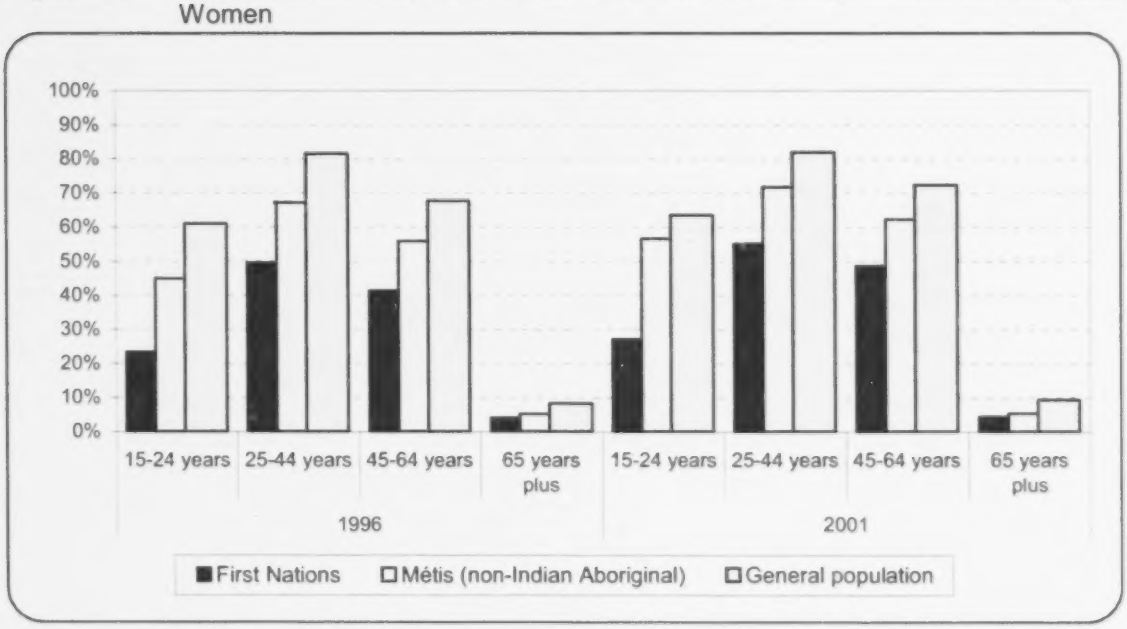



**Figure 3.11** Labour Force Participation Rates, Saskatchewan Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal Women



In effect, this calculation assumes that:

a) the June rates were representative of the annual rates that year; and that
b) the relative mix of participation rates within the larger age cohorts is the same in the Aboriginal as it is in the non-Aboriginal population.

Both of these assumptions are reasonable under the circumstances.

With these assumptions and limited data, a forecast for the Aboriginal participation rates was developed for the forecast period. The basic assumptions made in these projections are optimistic in the sense that they assume a significant increase in participation rates for the First Nations population in Saskatchewan, particularly among young people.

- Labour force participation rates for young First Nations and Métis men and women will gradually converge to the rates in the non-Aboriginal population.
- Labour force participation rates for older First Nations and Métis men and women will improve but the gap between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal rates will not completely close over the forecast period.

As with the general population, a scenario with participation rates held constant at their 2001 levels is also included in the next section.

The projected participation rates for the Aboriginal population are shown in Figures 3.12 to 3.17.

**Figure 3.12** Actual and Projected Labour Force Participation Rates, Men, 15 to 34 Years

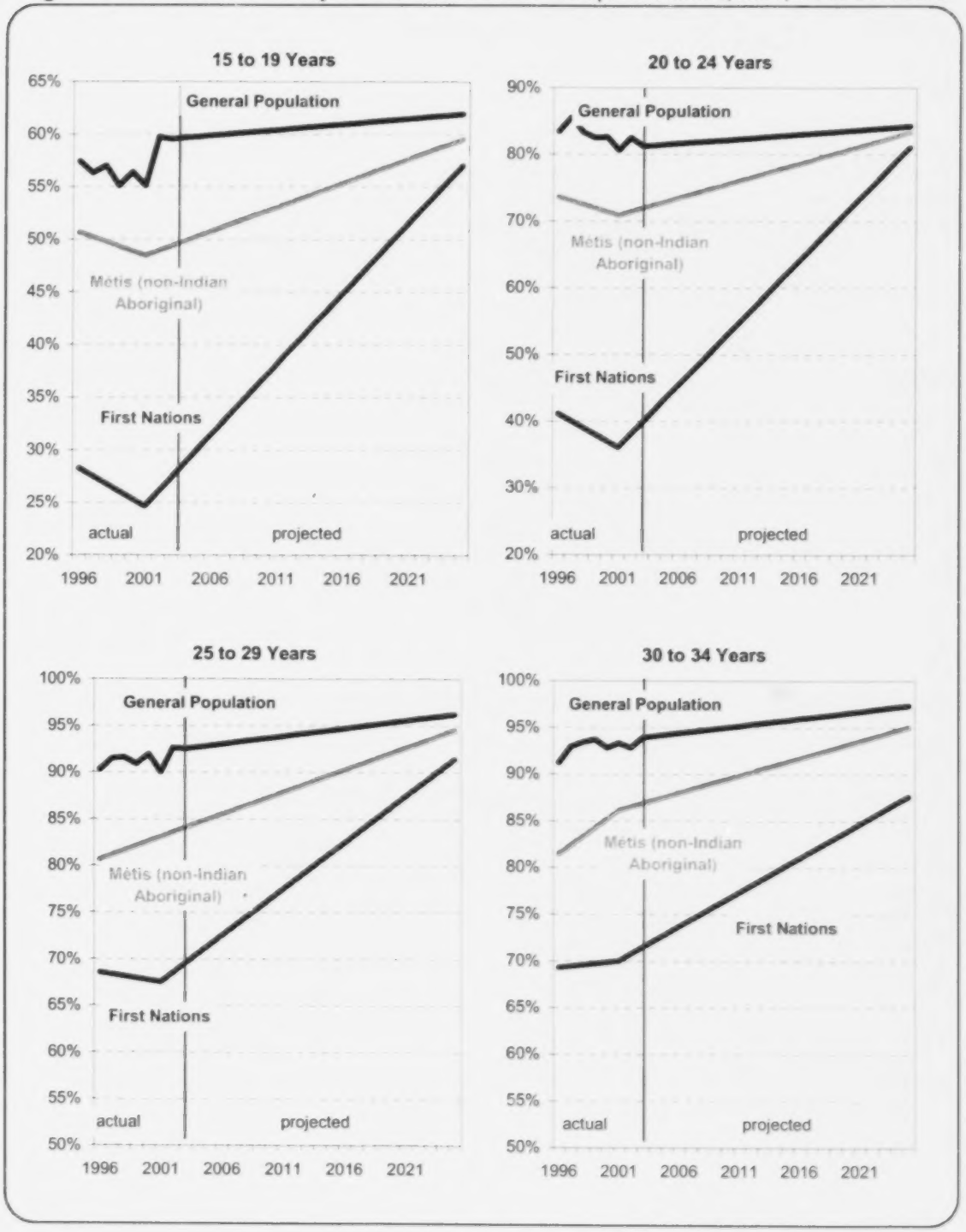


**Figure 3.13** Actual and Projected Labour Force Participation Rates, Men, 35 to 54 Years

**Figure 3.14** Actual and Projected Labour Force Participation Rates, Men, 55 and Older

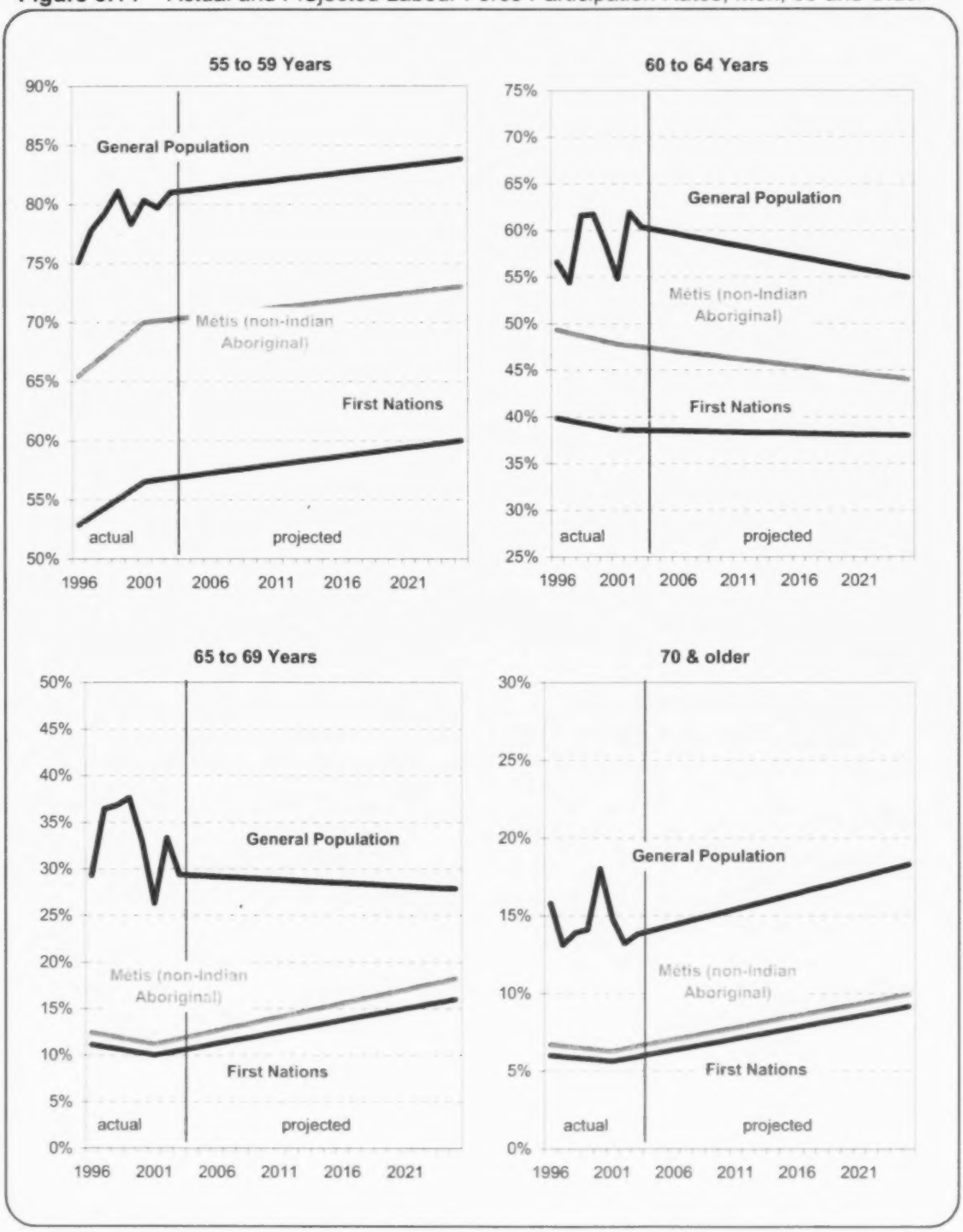


**Figure 3.15** Actual and Projected Labour Force Participation Rates, Women, 15 to 34 Years

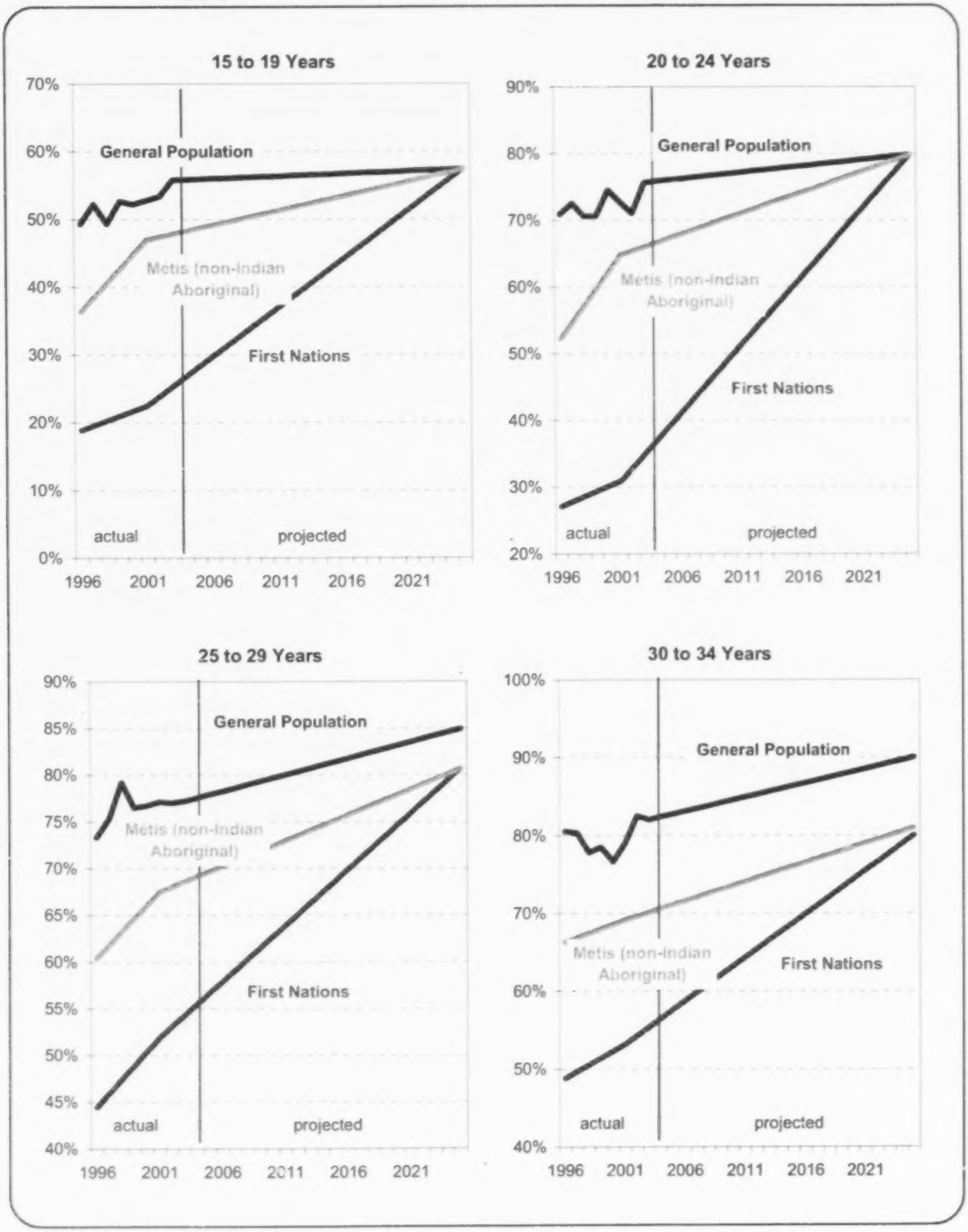


**Figure 3.16** Actual and Projected Labour Force Participation Rates, Women, 35 to 54 Years

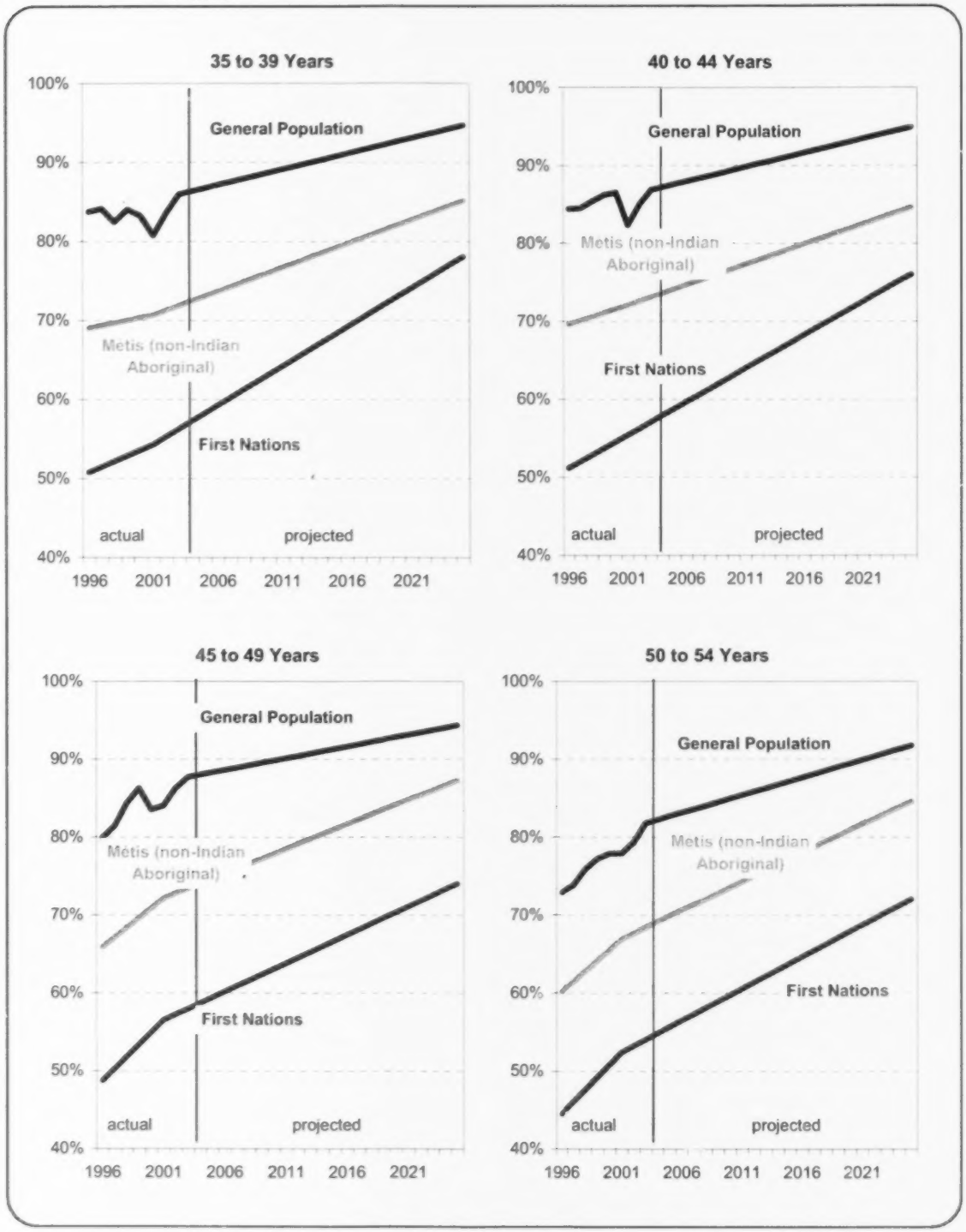
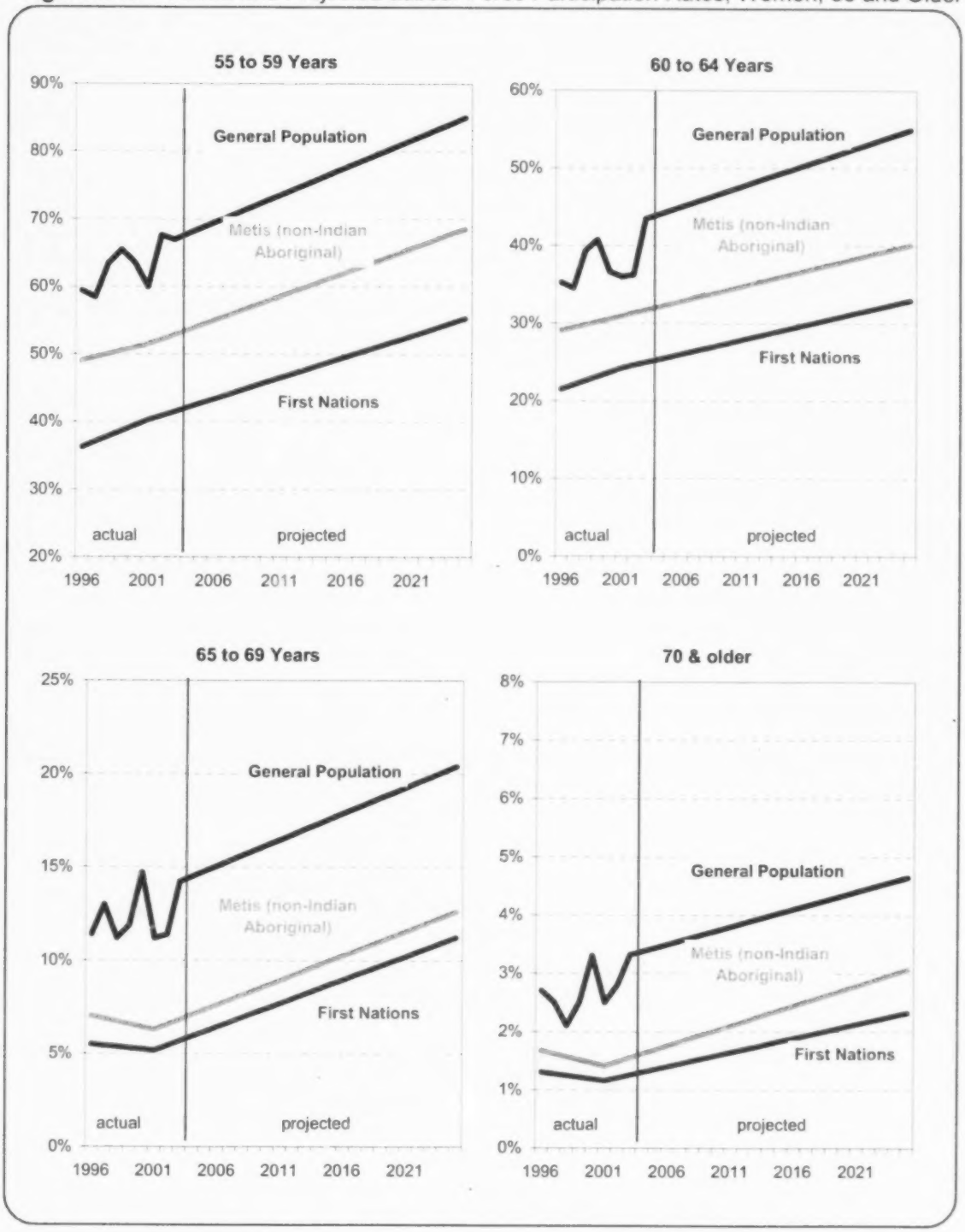


**Figure 3.17** Actual and Projected Labour Force Participation Rates, Women, 55 and Older



**Summary**

Figures 3.18 and 3.19 show a comparison of projected labour force participation rates for the Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal population. All of the participation rates have been age-adjusted to the general 2003 Saskatchewan population to remove the underlying demographic effects from the effects of changes in the participation rates.

The sizable gap in participation rates between the general population and the First Nations population narrows over the course of the projection period. The 2001 gap of 26% for men narrows to 13% over the course of the forecast period and the 2001 gap of 22% for women narrows to 11%.

The gap for Métis men and women narrows as well to the point where the participation rate for Métis women is above the current 2003 level for Saskatchewan women.

**Comparison with Previous Study**

The labour force participation rates in the previous *Labour Market Trends* report were only developed for the First Nations population. As in the current projection, they were forecast to increase significantly.

Figure 3.20 shows that for First Nations men, the previous report had a more optimistic growth rate for participation rates than occurred during the 1996 to 2001 period. (Better information on 1996 participation rates which became available after the previous report was written accounts for the differences in the 1996 rates between the two reports.) The current projection has the rates increase as quickly as the previous report but they do not reach the same level because they are starting from a lower base.

In contrast, participation rates for First Nations women increased from 1996 to 2001 at near the forecast rate and the current report has a similar rate of growth over the forecast period (see Figure 3.21).

**Figure 3.18** Comparison of Labour Force Participation Rates, Age-Adjusted to the 2003 Saskatchewan Population, Men

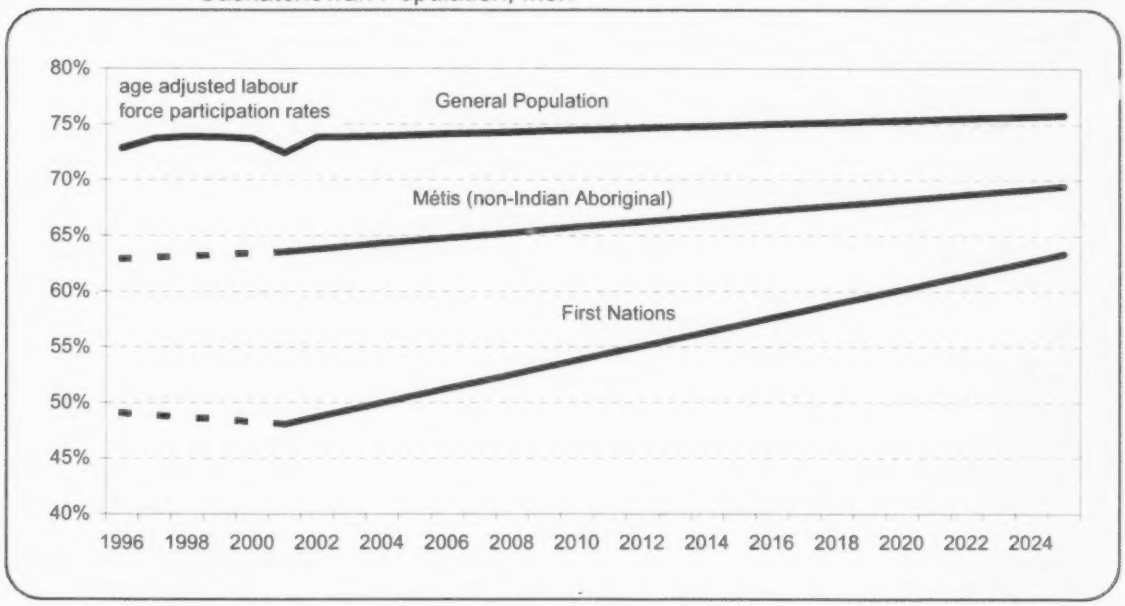



**Figure 3.19** Comparison of Labour Force Participation Rates, Age-adjusted to the 2003 Saskatchewan Population, Women

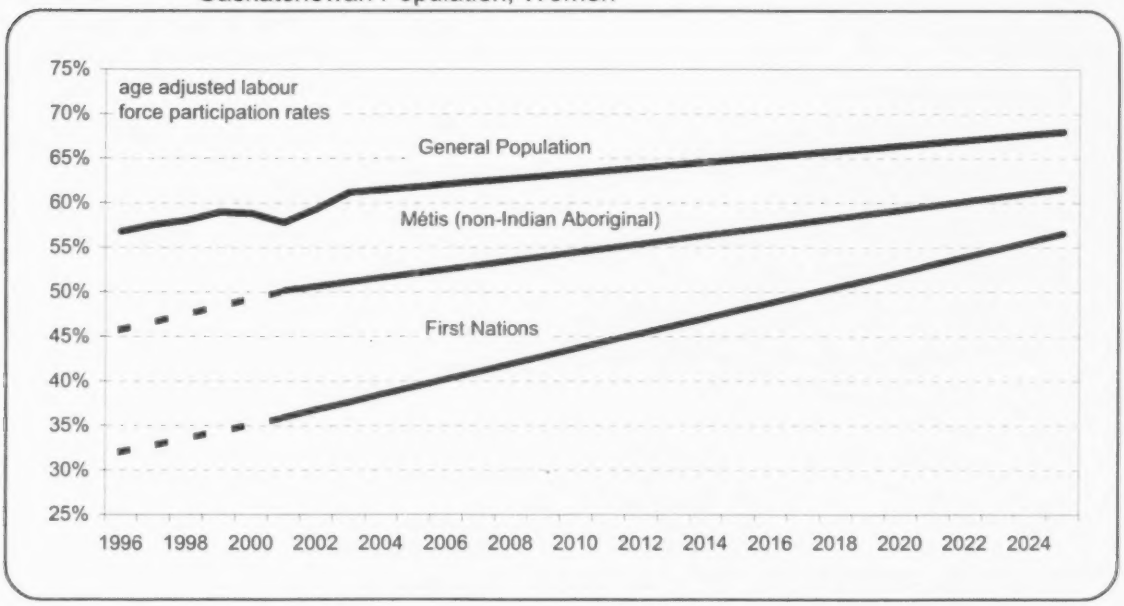


**Figure 3.20** Comparison of Labour Force Participation Rates, First Nations Men

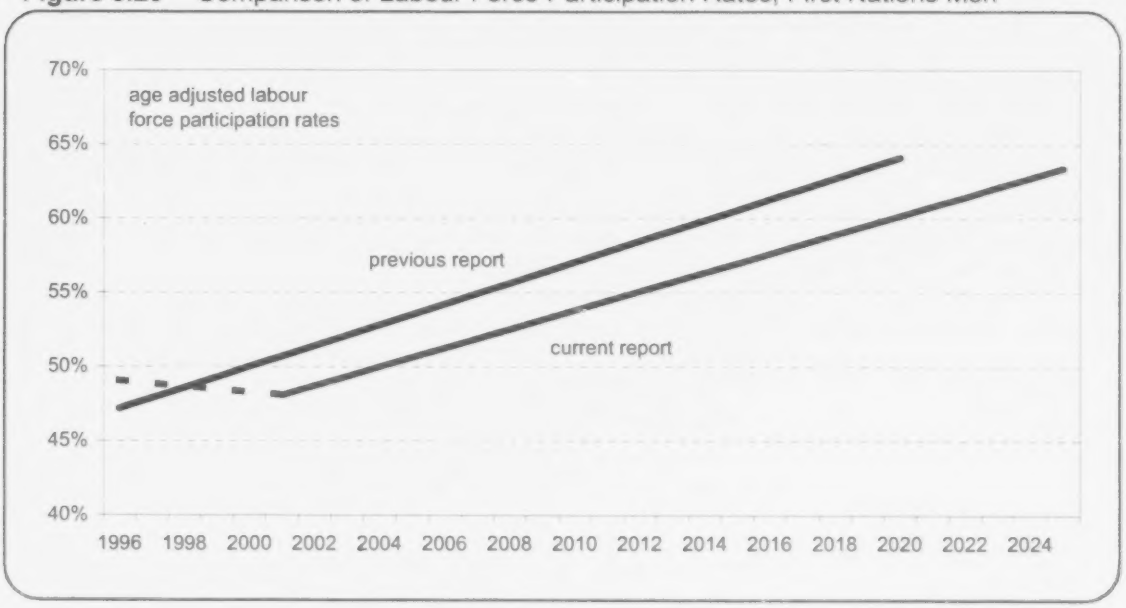
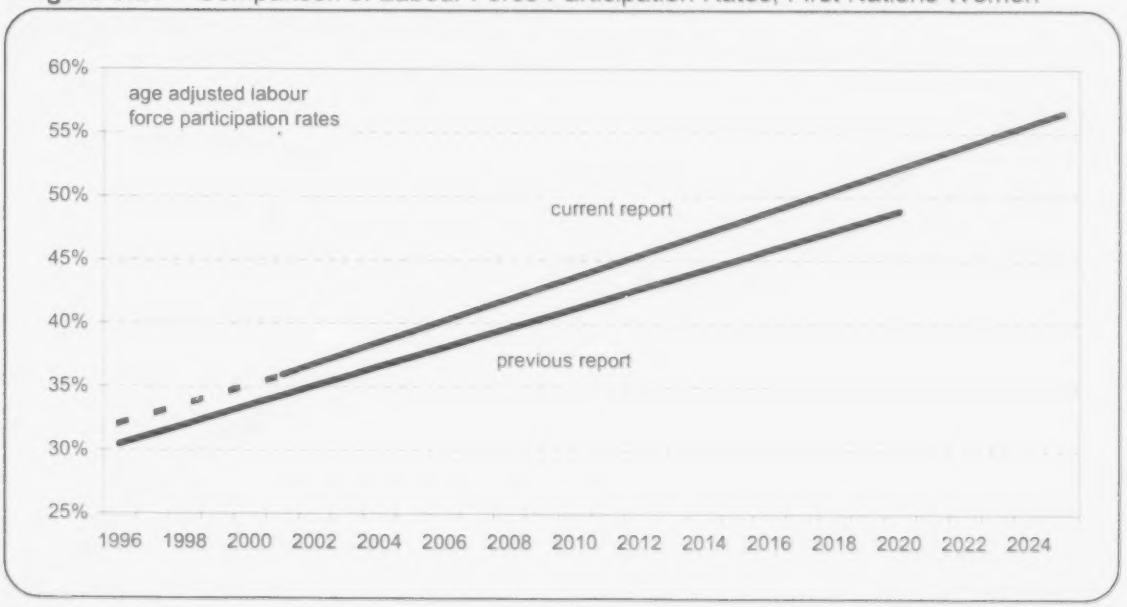



**Figure 3.21** Comparison of Labour Force Participation Rates, First Nations Women



# SECTION 4 POTENTIAL LABOUR FORCE PROJECTION

A projection of the potential labour force in Saskatchewan can now be calculated by simply multiplying the participation rates developed in Section 3 with the population projection in Section 2. The term "potential" is used to indicate that we are projecting the maximum possible size for the labour force; if jobs are not available the actual labour force will be below this figure because persons will either drop out of the labour market or leave the province.

There is a difference between the size of the potential labour force up to and including 2003 in this report and the labour force figures published in the Labour Force Survey (LFS) by Statistics Canada (see Figure 4.1). For example,

- the 2003 labour force according to the LFS was 515,800 but
- when the 2003 participation rates from the LFS are applied to the 2003 population used in the forecast, the size of the labour force is 18,000 higher at 533,809.

A difference in the size of the adult (15 and older) population used in the Labour Force Survey is the reason; the LFS reports a 2003 population of 756,300 compared with 791,863 for the population used in this report.

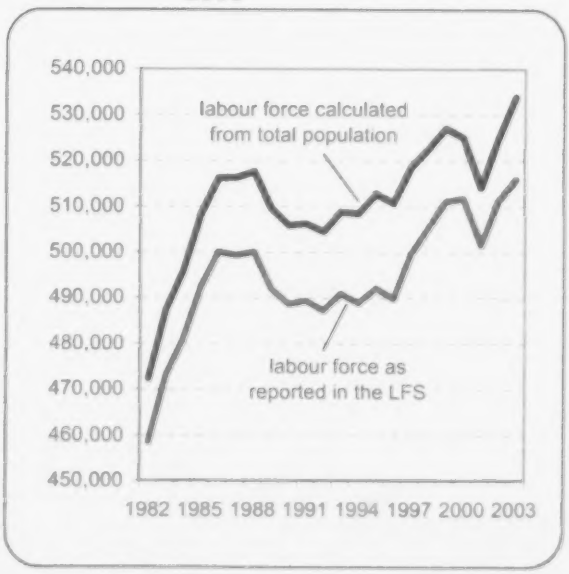
There are two reasons for the discrepancy.

1. The populations in the LFS have not yet been re-based to the 2001 census whereas the population used in this report has been.
2. The population in the LFS excludes three groups that are included in the population:
   a. the on-Reserve population (the on Reserve labour force in 2001 was 12,710 persons);
   b. full-time members of the armed forces; and
   c. the institutional population.

Some of the difference will be removed when the LFS is re-based to the 2001 census but the potential labour force will always be somewhat higher than the published labour force because of the inclusion of the on-Reserve and institutional population. While this difference will affect the size of the potential labour force, it will not affect the trends over time.

Two separate scenarios are used for labour force participation rates in this section. The first is designated as "constant participation rates" and is presented for reference purposes. This projection uses, for each age and sex cohort, the average participation rate over the 2001 to 2003 period. The second scenario is the one developed in Section 3 and is called the "increasing participation rate" scenario.

**Figure 4.1** Comparison of Labour Force Figures, Saskatchewan, 1982 to 2003



## 4.1 General Population

With two possibilities for the participation rate projection (constant and increasing) there are two scenarios for the labour force. These are summarized in Table 4.1 and shown graphically in Figure 4.2.

In a tight labour market, it is highly unlikely that labour force participation rates will remain at their current level. In that unlikely circumstance, the potential labour force increases to peak at just under 550,000 in 2008 and then begins to decline quickly. In ten years, it has returned to the 2003 level and by the end of the forecast period is back to the level it was in the early 1990s.

With increasing participation rates, the potential labour force increases steadily to 2010, remaining between 560,000 and 570,000 until late in the forecast period.

### Comparison with Previous Study

The potential labour force in the previous *Labour Market Trends* report was expected to increase to 539,900 by 2003 and reach a maximum of 558,000 by 2013 before starting to decline. Figure 4.3 shows that with increasing participation rates, the current projection leads to much the same result. The potential labour force is currently lower than previously anticipated, increases more quickly and then levels off at nearly the same point in time. The "levelling off" period is, however, longer than in the previous study.

**Table 4.1** Two Scenarios for Total Labour Force in Saskatchewan

| Participation rate scenario | Labour Force (000) | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 | 2020 |
| as reported in LFS | 488.6 | 492.1 | 511.7 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| constant participation rates | 505.8 | 512.6 | 524.9 | 536.3 | 544.3 | 535.2 | 524.2 |
| increasing participation rates | 505.8 | 512.6 | 524.9 | 545.2 | 562.3 | 561.8 | 559.1 |

**Figure 4.2** Potential Labour Force Projections, Effect of Increasing Participation Rates

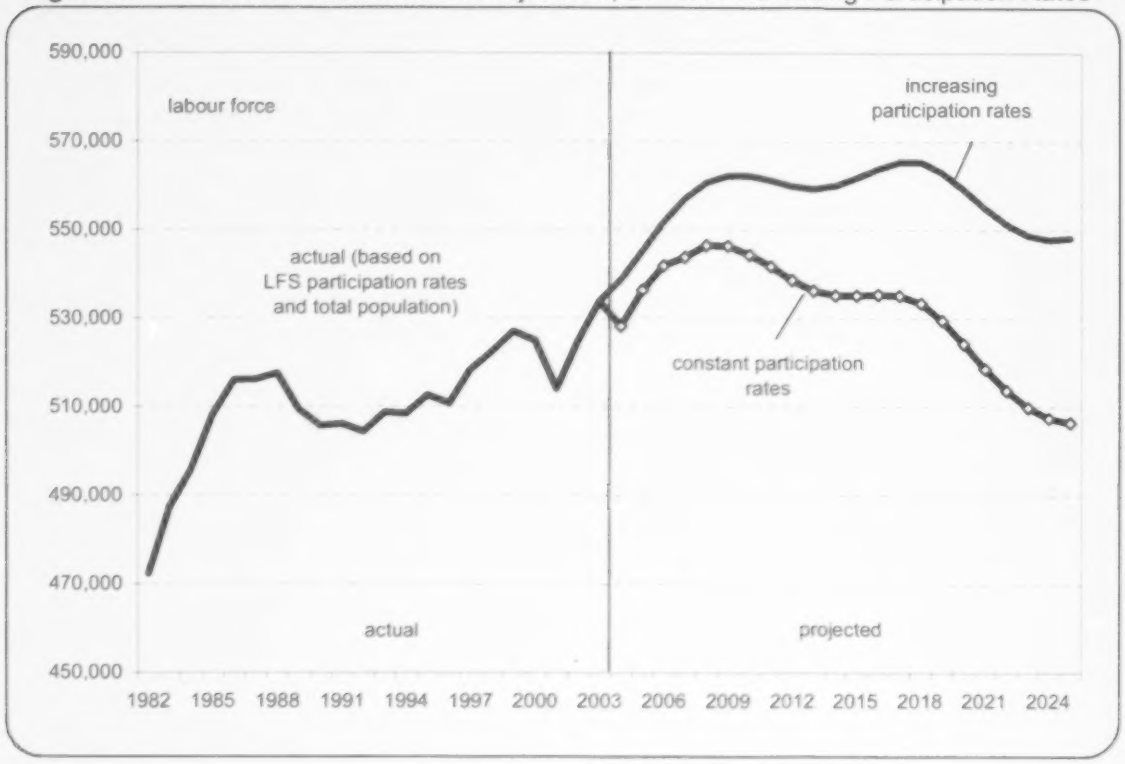
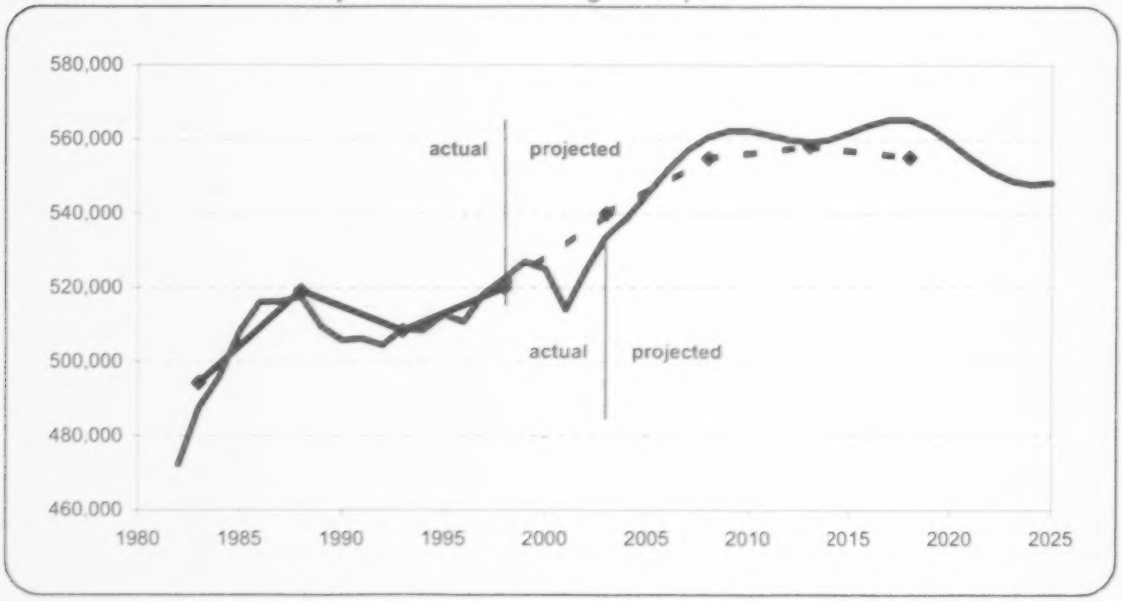



**Figure 4.3** Comparison of Potential Labour Force Projections, Previous Report and Current Projection with Increasing Participation Rates



## 4.2 Aboriginal Labour Force

The forecasted participation rates for the First Nations and Métis populations can be applied to the projected populations for those Aboriginal groups to determine the proportion they represent of the total potential labour force in the province. The increase in provincial labour force participation rates implicitly assumes that there will also be an improvement in the rates for the Aboriginal population. They will represent an increasing proportion of the population and participation rates cannot increase generally unless they do so for the Aboriginal population. This is shown in the increasing participation rate scenario in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2 also shows one "status quo" scenario that could develop if there is no increase in Aboriginal labour force participation rates and, partly as a consequence, no increase in overall participation rates.

Under the constant participation rate scenario, the size of the Aboriginal labour force still continues to increase by virtue of the increase in the size of the Aboriginal population (see Figure 4.4). The increase is steady over the forecast period for the First Nations population whereas the increase in the size of the Métis labour force begins to slow over the forecast period. The size of the non-Aboriginal labour force increases to 492,000 by 2008 and then begins to fall precipitously as the "baby boom" generation hits the retirement age group. In this scenario, the potential Aboriginal labour force, estimated at 8.4% of the labour force in 2001 reaches 10% of the total in 2008 and 15% of the total by the end of the forecast period.

In the increasing participation rate scenario, the non-Aboriginal labour force still peaks in 2008 but at a higher level (500,000 persons) and the decline thereafter is less pronounced (see Figure 4.5). But even in the scenario with increasing general participation rates, the non-Aboriginal labour force falls back to its 2001 level by 2020. The growth rate for the Aboriginal labour force is much more rapid in this scenario as the increasing participation rates combine with the increasing population to yield rapid growth in the Aboriginal labour force. The potential Aboriginal labour force, estimated at 8.4% of the labour force in 2001 reaches 10% of the total in 2006 and 19% of the total by the end of the forecast period.

**Table 4.2** Two Scenarios for Aboriginal Labour Force in Saskatchewan

| Participation rate scenarios | | Potential Labour Force (000) | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Estimated | | Projected | | | |
| | | 1996 | 2001 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 | 2020 |
| constant participation rates | First Nations | 18.4 | 22.8 | 26.7 | 32.3 | 37.7 | 42.8 |
| | Métis (non-Indian Aboriginal) | 14.7 | 20.4 | 22.5 | 25.2 | 27.1 | 28.6 |
| | Non-Aboriginal | 477.6 | 470.8 | 487.2 | 486.8 | 470.4 | 452.8 |
| | Total | 510.8 | 514.1 | 536.3 | 544.3 | 535.2 | 524.2 |
| increasing participation rates | First Nations | 18.4 | 22.8 | 29.1 | 39.0 | 49.3 | 59.5 |
| | Métis (non-Indian Aboriginal) | 14.7 | 20.4 | 23.0 | 26.7 | 29.5 | 32.2 |
| | Non-Aboriginal | 477.6 | 470.8 | 493.0 | 496.6 | 482.9 | 467.5 |
| | Total | 510.8 | 514.1 | 545.2 | 562.3 | 561.8 | 559.1 |

**Figure 4.4** Breakdown of Projected Potential Labour Force by Aboriginal Status, Constant Labour Force Participation Rate Scenario

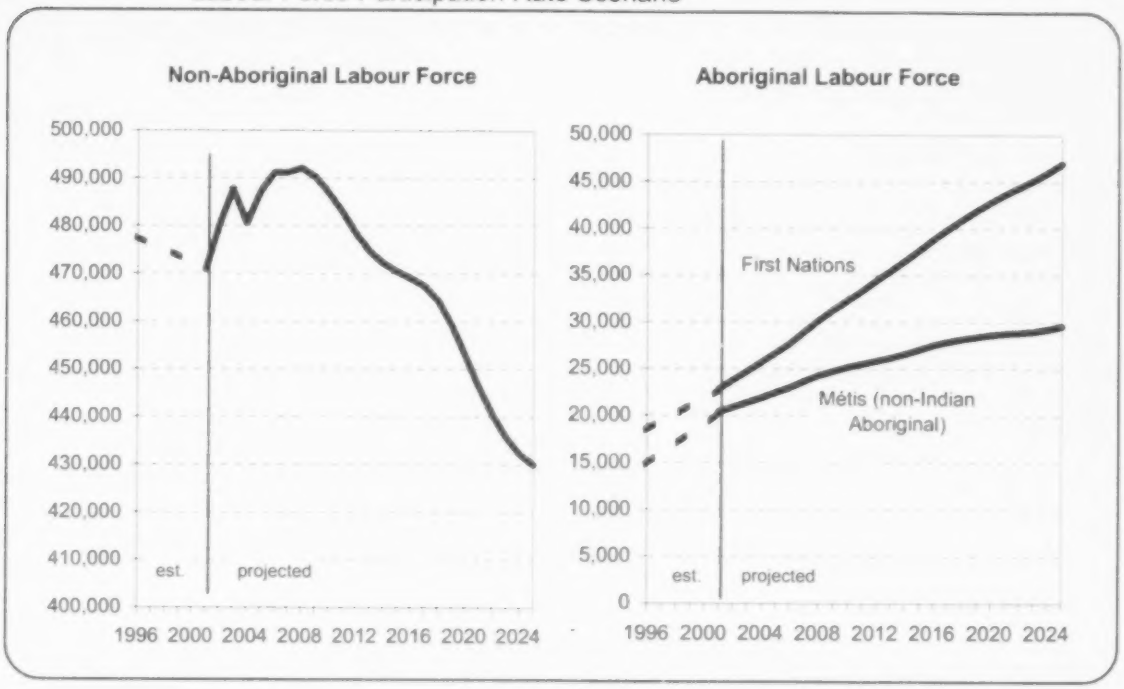
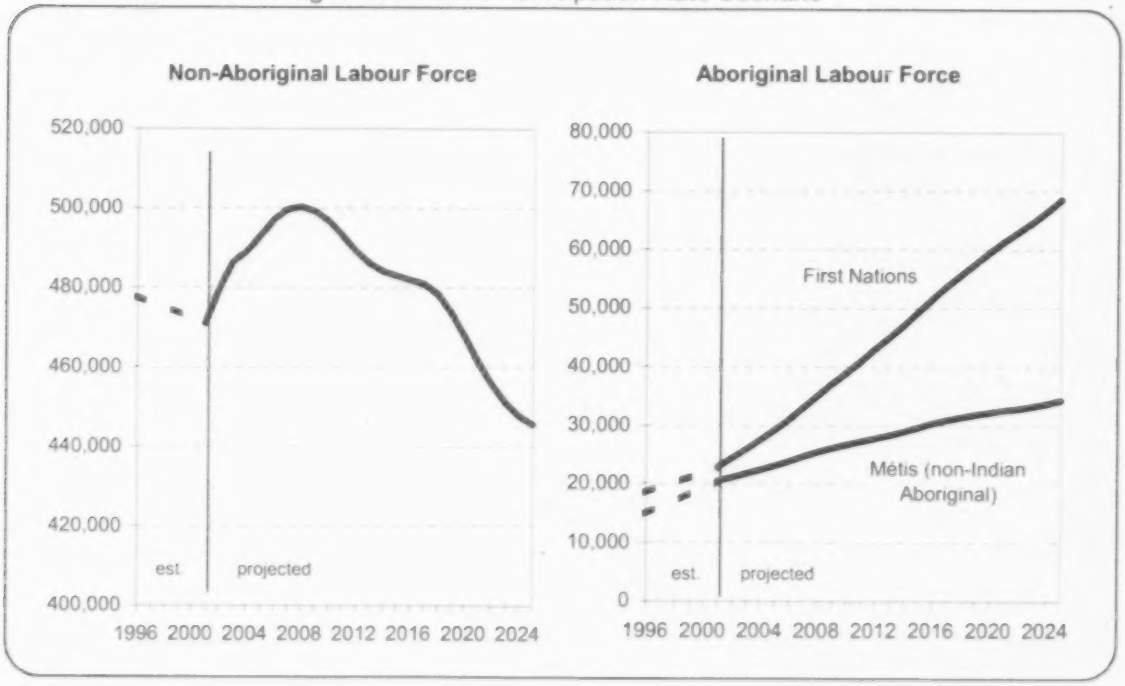



**Figure 4.5** Breakdown of Projected Potential Labour Market by Aboriginal Status, Increasing Labour Force Participation Rate Scenario



## 4.3 Projected Labour Force Composition

With the projected population and the increasing participation rates for both the general population and the Aboriginal population, the future labour force in Saskatchewan will look substantially different from the current one.

Figures 4.6 and 4.7 show that virtually all of the labour force growth between 2003 and 2018[1] will occur in the Aboriginal labour force generally and the First Nations labour force in particular. Over the fifteen years, the Aboriginal labour force will increase from 9% of the total to 16% of the total. The non-Aboriginal labour force, after increasing marginally in the short term, declines to its current level by 2015 and fall thereafter.

Figures 4.8 and 4.9 show that there will be changes in the gender mix of labour force participants although they are relatively minor. Over the fifteen years, women will increase from 46% to 47% of the potential labour force. Most of that increased share will occur late in the forecast period.

---

1 The year 2018 was chosen because it is fifteen years into the future, a reasonable planning horizon for public policy and the point at which the size of the potential labour market peaks.

**Figure 4.6** Relative Change in the Composition of the Potential Labour Force, by Aboriginal Identity

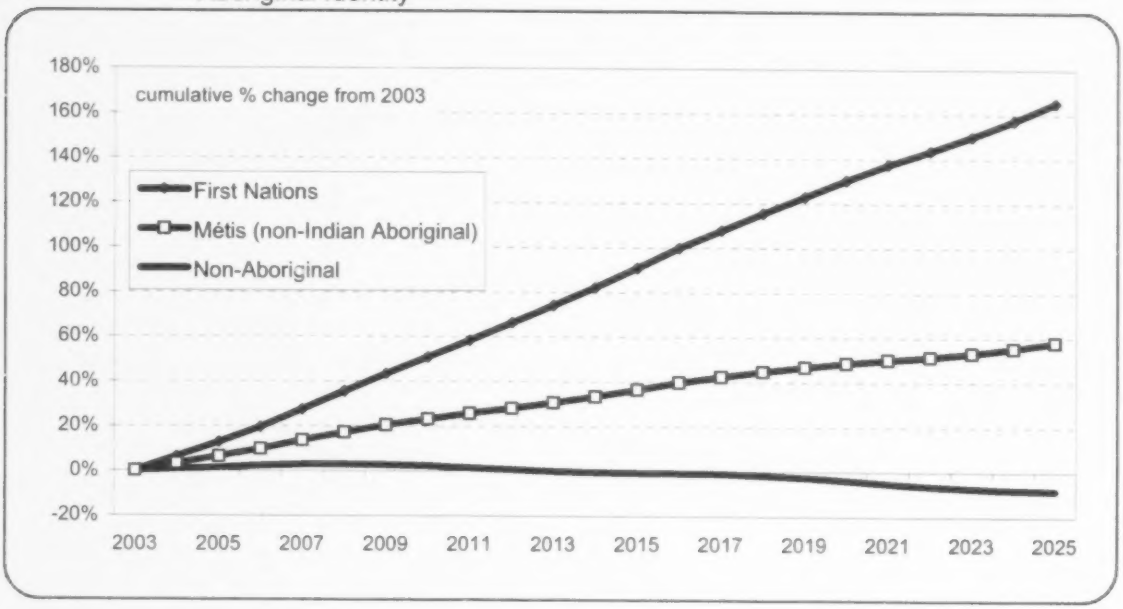



**Figure 4.7** Comparison of Labour Force Shares, 2003 and 2018, by Aboriginal Identity

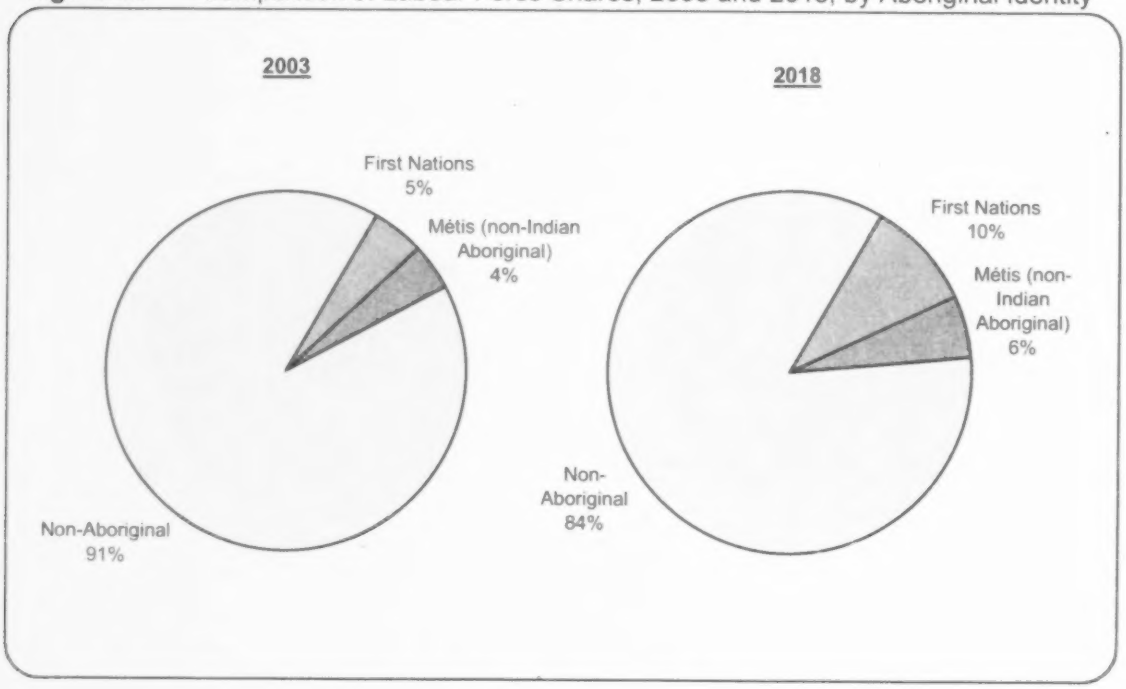


**Figure 4.8** Relative Change in the Composition of the Labour Force, by Gender

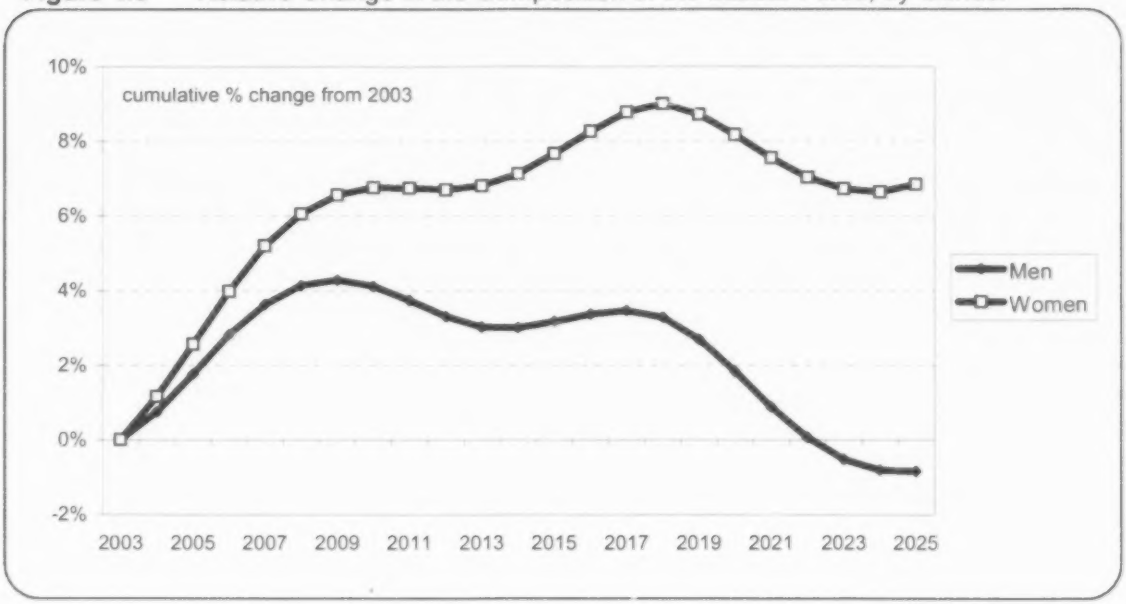
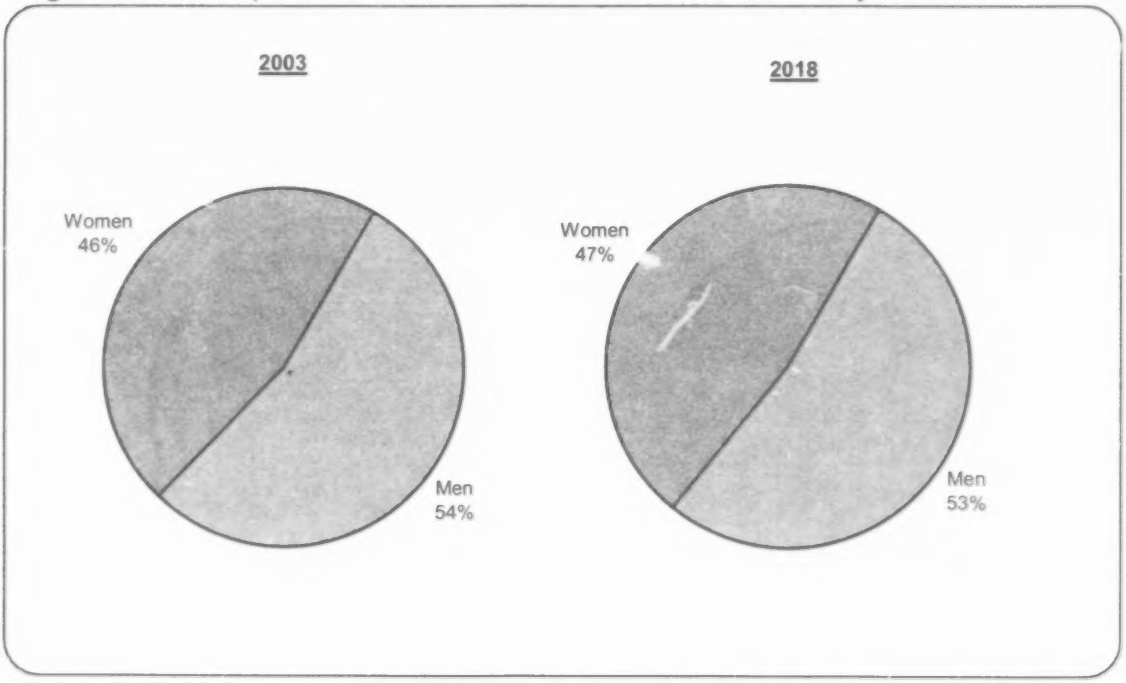



**Figure 4.9** Comparison of Labour Force Shares, 2003 and 2018, by Gender



The most important changes in the labour force will be in the age structure (see Figures 4.10 and 4.11). In the short term, there is a decline in the proportion of the potential labour force made up by those 30 to 44 years of age as the population decline offsets the projected increase in labour force participation rates. Other age groups show increases.

In the medium to long term, the proportions of those under 30 years and 45 to 59 years of age decline and the proportion of those 30 to 44 years of age and 60 or older increase. By 2018, those 60 or older have increased from 7% to 11% of the labour force and the proportion under 45 years of age has declined from 63% to 59% of the total.

The combination of age and Aboriginal status is also instructive and is shown for the critical youth population (15 to 29 years) in Figures 4.12 and 4.13. This is the age group in which the growing Aboriginal population will soon make itself felt. In 2003, an estimated 11% of the youth population in the labour force is Aboriginal. With a growing population and increasing labour force participation rates, the share more than doubles to 24% by 2018. Looked at another way, one in four new entrants to the labour market will be Aboriginal in 2018 compared with one in ten new entrants in 2003.

**Figure 4.10** Relative Changes in the Composition of the Labour Force, by Age Group

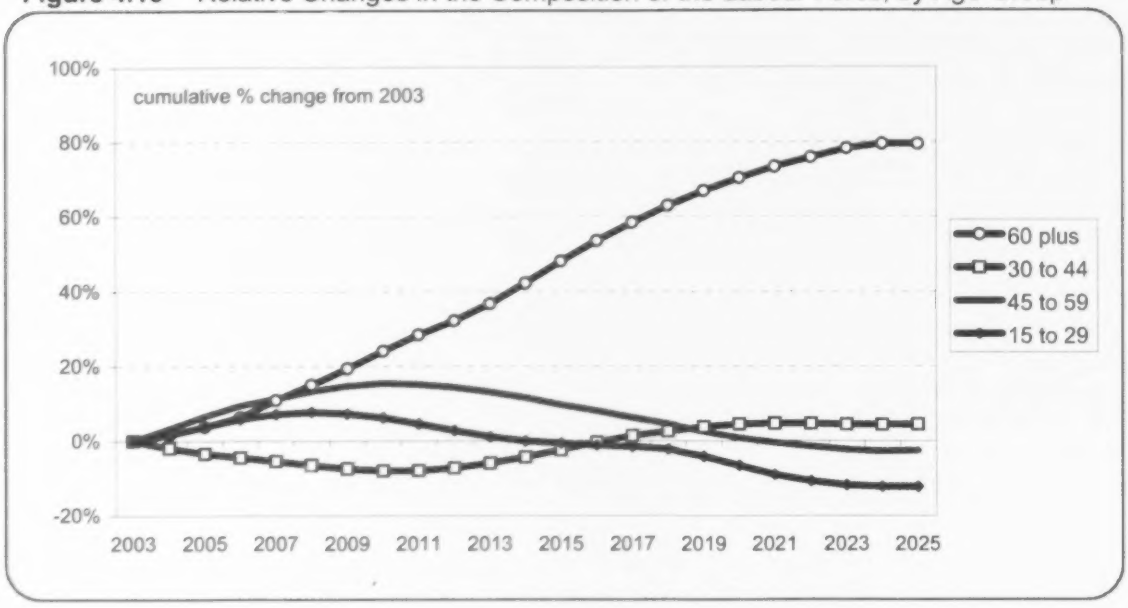



**Figure 4.11** Comparison of Labour Force Shares, 2003 and 2018, by Age Group

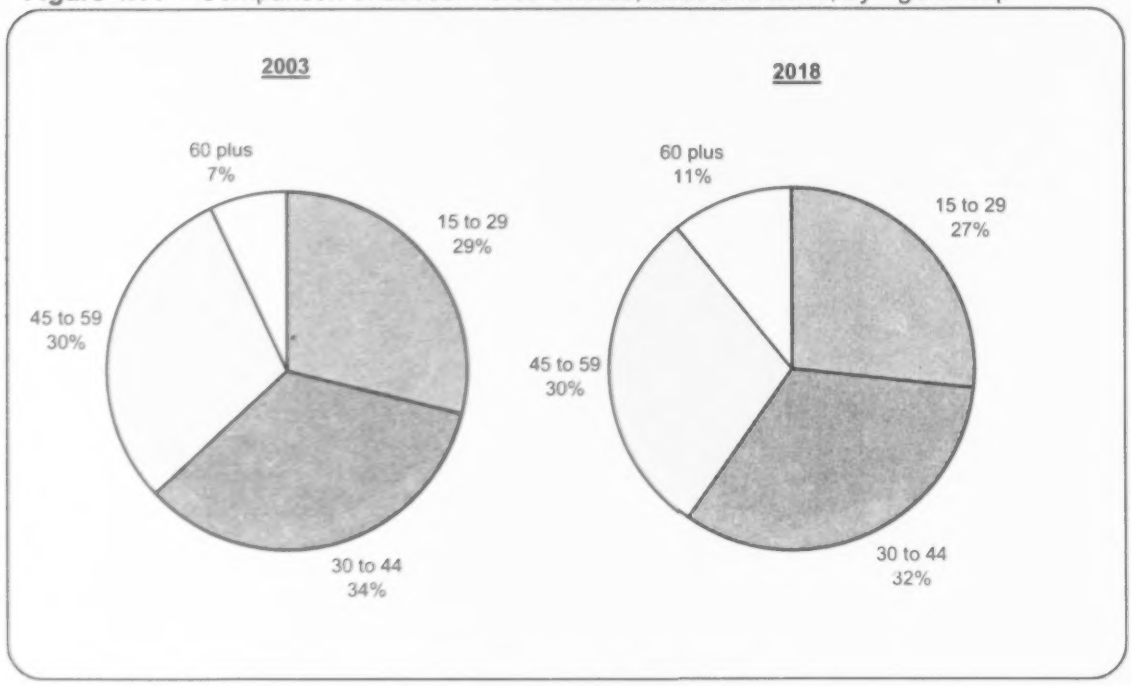


**Figure 4.12** Relative Changes in the Composition of the Youth Labour Force (15 to 29 years), by Aboriginal Identity

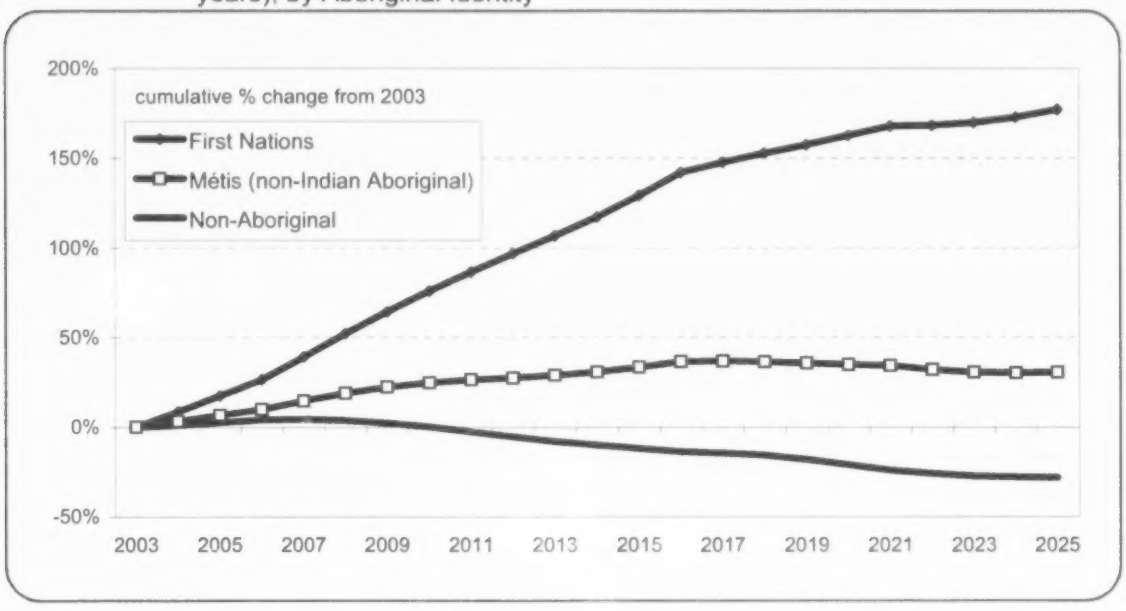
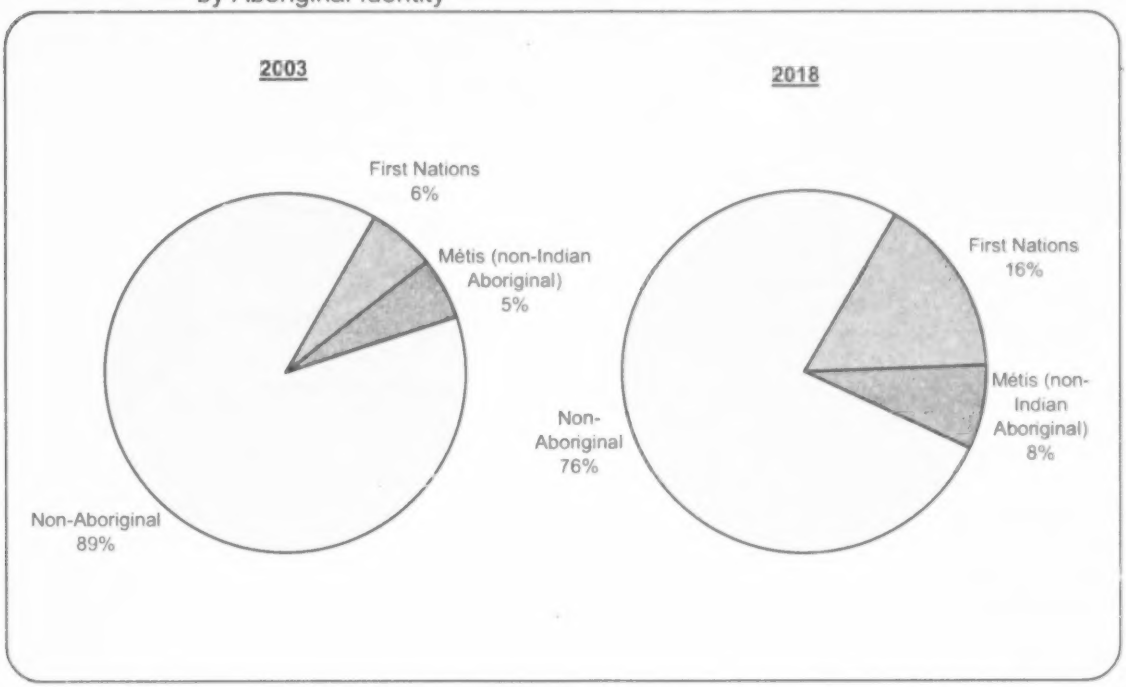



**Figure 4.13** Comparison of Youth (15 to 29 years) Labour Force Shares, 2003 and 2018, by Aboriginal Identity



## 4.4 Summary

Two figures amply demonstrate the findings in this section. In the first (Figure 4.14, a reproduction of Figure 4.2) the difference in the size of the potential labour force under a situation where labour force participation rates remain constant at their current level and the size of the potential labour force when they increase.

The increasing participation rate scenario makes a significant difference in the size of the potential labour force and the point at which it begins to decline. With increasing participation rates, the potential labour force increases to approximately 560,000 person where it remains until late in the forecast period. With constant participation rates, the potential labour force reaches a maximum of 546,000 in five years and then begins to decline. By 2018, the potential labour force is at its current level and by 2025, it is at the level it was in late 1980s.

This demonstrates the importance of increasing the labour force participation rates in Saskatchewan. The overall participation rates cannot increase without an increase in participation rates among the growing Aboriginal population so this also demonstrates the importance of increasing Aboriginal labour force participation rates.

The second figure (Figure 4.15) demonstrates that even with increasing participation rates,

- the size of the non-Aboriginal labour force will begin to decline in five years, and
- a growing percentage of the labour force will be Aboriginal.

**Figure 4.14** Potential Labour Force Projections, Effect of Increasing Participation Rates

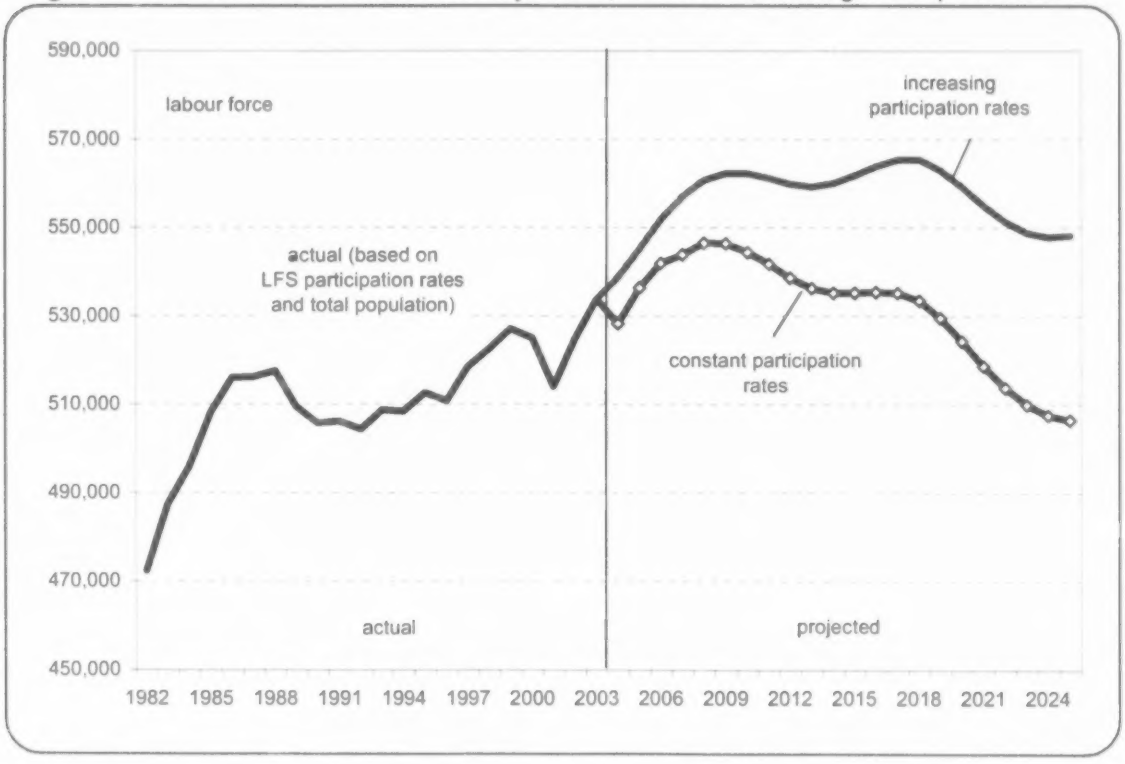
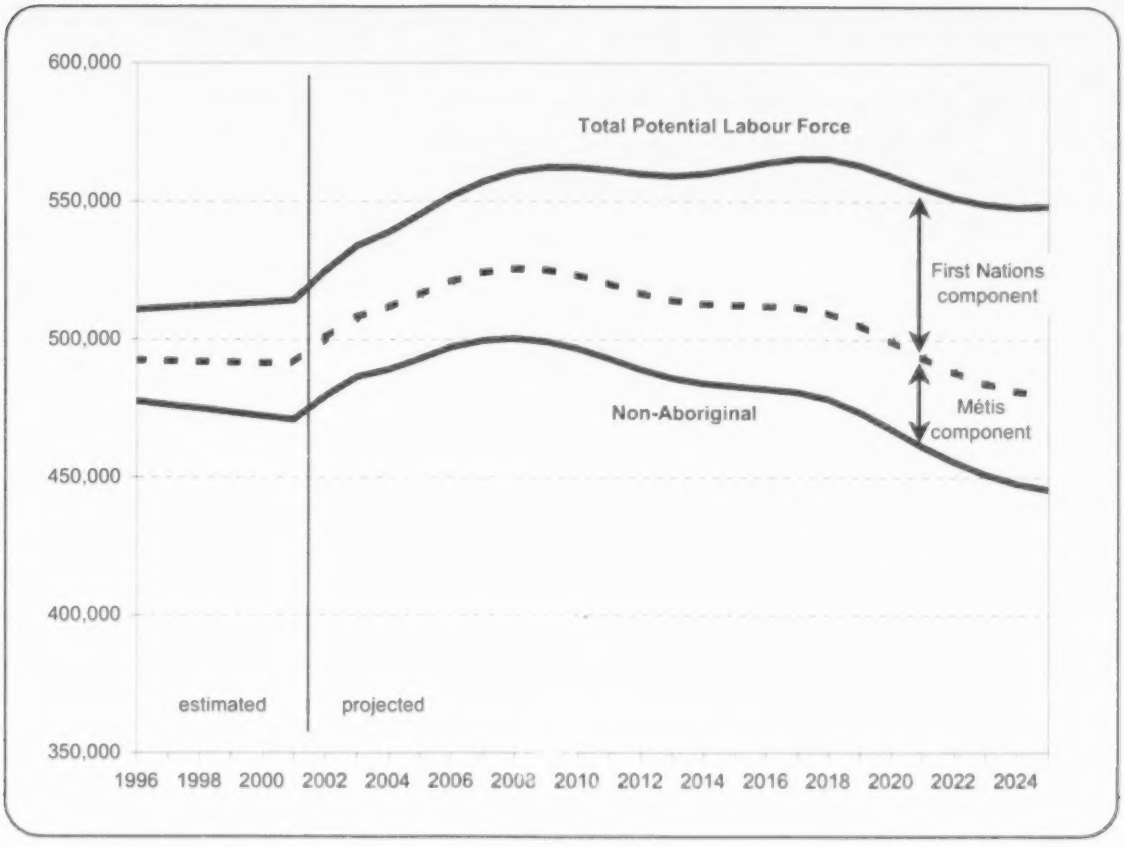


**Figure 4.15** Potential Labour Force by Aboriginal Identity, Increasing Participation Rate Scenario



## SECTION 5 SUMMARY

This report is an update of a previous labour market supply forecast published as part of the ***Saskatchewan Labour Market Trends*** report in January 2000. The methodology has been refined and more recent data on demographic trends have been taken into consideration. While the population and labour force figures have changed from the previous projection, the trends are similar and the labour market supply issues are fundamentally the same.

The process for projecting the labour force supply involves three steps.

The first step, documented in Section 2, is a projection of the population by age, gender, and Aboriginal status. The projection is based on expected changes in fertility, mortality, and inter-provincial migration. The assumptions are summarized below.

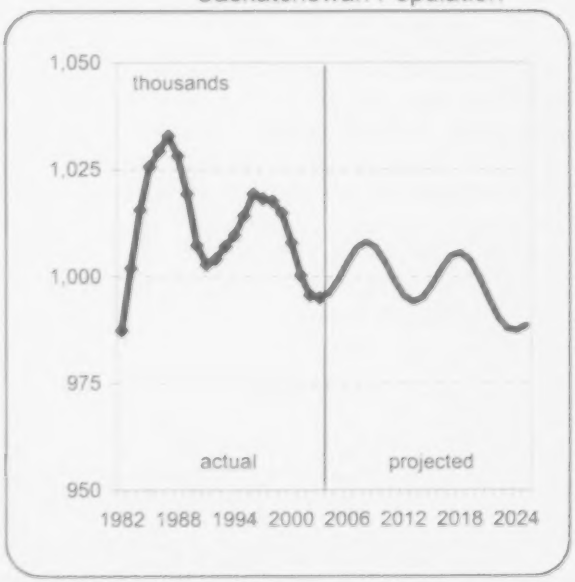
- Fertility rates for the general population of Saskatchewan women remain near their current levels.
- Fertility rates for Aboriginal women in general and First Nations women in particular are assumed to decline from their current level. For example, the total fertility rate of approximately 2.5 births per First Nations woman declines to just over 2.0 by 2025.
- The "survival rate", which is an amalgam of inter-provincial and international migration rates and mortality is used to project the size of the provincial population.

In the population projection, the population continues to cycle near one million people over the forecast period.

While the population projection describes a stable overall population (see Figure 5.1), there are significant shifts within the one million people living in the province.

- As a percentage of the total population, the Aboriginal population increases from 13% to 20% by 2025. The proportion becomes even higher for those 15 to 29 years (from 16% to 29%) and those 25 to 59 years (from 11% to 22%).
- In the short term, the population under 15 years of age will continue to decline and the youth population will grow.
- There will be a steady increase in the population 50 to 69 years of age as the "baby boom" generation moves decisively into their fifties.
- Later in the forecast period, the population in their sixties and seventies will increase significantly.
- In the key labour market age group, narrowly considered as those 25 to 59 years of age, the population continues to increase over the next few years but starts to fall within a decade.

**Figure 5.1** Actual and Projected Saskatchewan Population

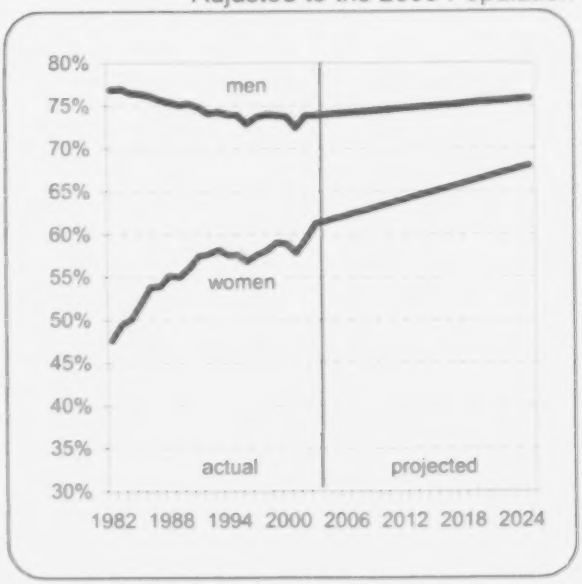


The second step is a projection of labour force participation rates, the percentage of the population that is able and willing to work. Section 3 contains both historical and projected participation rates by age group, gender, and Aboriginal status.

The projected participation rates should be viewed as optimistic in that they assume increasing participation rates generally and increasing participation rates for the Aboriginal population specifically (see Figure 5.2). Other assumptions used in developing the participation rate projections are listed below.

- Participation rates among youth (15 to 24) will remain low because of attendance at high school and post-secondary institutions.
- Participation rates for men near and past the average retirement age of 60 will continue to decline. Retirement will occur earlier among men than among women although the gap will narrow.
- Labour force participation rates for younger Aboriginal men and women will gradually converge to the rates in the non-Aboriginal population.
- Labour force participation rates for older Aboriginal men and women will increase but the gap between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal rates will not completely close over the forecast period.

**Figure 5.2** Actual and Projected Labour Force Participation Rates, Age Adjusted to the 2003 Population



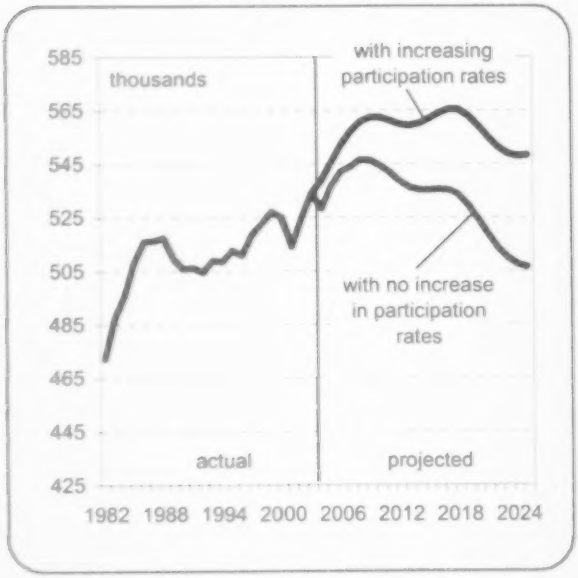

The third step in the process is largely an arithmetic exercise to combine the projected population from Section 2 with the projected labour force participation rates in Section 3. The results are in Section 4.

Figure 5.3 demonstrates the impact of increased participation rates on the size of the potential labour force. With no increase in the participation rates from their current level, the size of the potential labour force peaks in 2010 and then begins to decline sharply. By 2018, there are the same number of people available to work as there are in 2003. By the end of the forecast period, the potential labour force is at the same level as it was in late 1980s.

With increasing labour force participation rates, there is a significant difference in the size of the potential labour force and the point at which it begins to decline. The potential labour force increases to approximately 560,000 person where it remains until late in the forecast period.

This demonstrates the importance of increasing the labour force participation rates in Saskatchewan which in turn demonstrates the need for increasing participation rates among the Aboriginal population. The overall participation rates cannot increase without an increase in this growing proportion of the labour force age group.

**Figure 5.3** Effect of Participation Rate Assumptions on the Size of the Potential Labour Force




### Implications

The implications of an aging population for the province are significant and extend well beyond the labour market into health care, education, and the market economy. A full examination of these implications is beyond the scope of this report but some of the obvious issues are listed below.

1. The population in the 5 to 18 age group declines throughout the forecast period, reducing the population of elementary/secondary education students. At the same time, there will be an increase in both the size of and the proportion of the population needing post-secondary education. An increasing proportion of both kinds of students will be Aboriginal.

2. Completed education levels for the Saskatchewan population are currently below the national average. The forecasted increase in participation rates will be difficult without a significant improvement in those education levels.

3. The forecasted improvement in general participation rates implicitly assumes an increase in the labour force participation rates among the young Aboriginal population over the next ten to fifteen years. At present, these individuals are either young children or teens; all are either in the elementary/secondary school system or will be entering it within five years.

4. In a tight labour market, skill shortages will become more common and employers will have difficulty recruiting qualified staff. Increases in compensation will be required to attract workers to the province because similar demographics will put pressure on the labour market in most other provinces.

5. The tight labour market will not manifest itself all at once as a sudden shortage of workers, but rather as an increasingly frequent series of shortages in specific industries and occupations.

6. The possibility exists that a general labour shortage will limit economic growth in the province. The timing and extent of any such impact depends on a host of complex interactions in the labour market, the rate of labour and capital productivity growth, and the skill levels of the workforce.

7. Other potential sources for growth in the labour force may have to be examined, particularly if the forecasted increase in participation rates fails to occur.
   a. Saskatchewan may need to become more successful in attracting and retaining international immigrants.
   b. Pension plans may have to be modified to enable and encourage older workers to remain in the labour force beyond "normal" retirement.
   c. Populations with traditionally low labour force participation rates - those with a disability or those on social assistance, for example - are another potential source of employees.

---

# Appendix A
# Survival Rates

## General Population

| | | Average net survival rates by age and gender | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Calculated | | | | Projected | | | | |
| Gender | Age at start of year | 1985-86 to 1989-90 | 1990-91 to 1994-95 | 1995-96 to 1999-00 | 2000-01 to 2002-03 | 2003-04 to 2004-05 | 2005-06 to 2009-10 | 2010-11 to 2014-15 | 2015-16 to 2019-20 | 2020-21 to 2024-25 |
| Men | Under 5 | 0.9873 | 0.9979 | 1.0001 | 0.9982 | 1.0068 | 1.0053 | 1.0038 | 1.0066 | 1.0051 |
| | 5 to 9 | 0.9888 | 0.9976 | 0.9968 | 0.9964 | 1.0049 | 1.0027 | 1.0003 | 1.0021 | 0.9997 |
| | 10 to 14 | 0.9925 | 0.9993 | 1.0005 | 0.9961 | 1.0037 | 1.0021 | 1.0004 | 1.0030 | 1.0013 |
| | 15 to 19 | 0.9771 | 0.9904 | 0.9900 | 0.9901 | 1.0003 | 0.9974 | 0.9944 | 0.9991 | 0.9961 |
| | 20 to 24 | 0.9657 | 0.9807 | 0.9781 | 0.9737 | 0.9953 | 0.9913 | 0.9866 | 0.9905 | 0.9859 |
| | 25 to 29 | 0.9759 | 0.9867 | 0.9869 | 0.9786 | 0.9954 | 0.9921 | 0.9886 | 0.9936 | 0.9901 |
| | 30 to 34 | 0.9840 | 0.9923 | 0.9940 | 0.9878 | 0.9997 | 0.9976 | 0.9953 | 0.9973 | 0.9950 |
| | 35 to 39 | 0.9867 | 0.9932 | 0.9947 | 0.9890 | 0.9978 | 0.9962 | 0.9945 | 0.9972 | 0.9955 |
| | 40 to 44 | 0.9848 | 0.9917 | 0.9929 | 0.9919 | 0.9965 | 0.9956 | 0.9947 | 0.9959 | 0.9949 |
| | 45 to 49 | 0.9891 | 0.9926 | 0.9919 | 0.9906 | 0.9947 | 0.9937 | 0.9927 | 0.9939 | 0.9929 |
| | 50 to 54 | 0.9902 | 0.9914 | 0.9918 | 0.9921 | 0.9926 | 0.9928 | 0.9930 | 0.9932 | 0.9934 |
| | 55 to 59 | 0.9882 | 0.9916 | 0.9898 | 0.9892 | 0.9911 | 0.9913 | 0.9916 | 0.9918 | 0.9921 |
| | 60 to 64 | 0.9818 | 0.9852 | 0.9816 | 0.9835 | 0.9848 | 0.9847 | 0.9846 | 0.9845 | 0.9844 |
| | 65 to 69 | 0.9717 | 0.9762 | 0.9739 | 0.9726 | 0.9736 | 0.9743 | 0.9752 | 0.9762 | 0.9771 |
| | 70 to 74 | 0.9591 | 0.9615 | 0.9615 | 0.9664 | 0.9670 | 0.9671 | 0.9673 | 0.9675 | 0.9677 |
| Women | Under 5 | 0.9874 | 0.9983 | 0.9969 | 0.9971 | 1.0088 | 1.0065 | 1.0037 | 1.0053 | 1.0025 |
| | 5 to 9 | 0.9889 | 0.9967 | 0.9959 | 0.9963 | 1.0060 | 1.0035 | 1.0006 | 1.0020 | 0.9991 |
| | 10 to 14 | 0.9925 | 0.9985 | 0.9982 | 0.9947 | 1.0026 | 1.0007 | 0.9985 | 1.0007 | 0.9986 |
| | 15 to 19 | 0.9777 | 0.9866 | 0.9877 | 0.9850 | 0.9934 | 0.9903 | 0.9870 | 0.9914 | 0.9881 |
| | 20 to 24 | 0.9688 | 0.9819 | 0.9785 | 0.9797 | 0.9955 | 0.9907 | 0.9851 | 0.9881 | 0.9825 |
| | 25 to 29 | 0.9791 | 0.9902 | 0.9924 | 0.9894 | 1.0058 | 1.0009 | 0.9952 | 0.9981 | 0.9924 |
| | 30 to 34 | 0.9846 | 0.9945 | 0.9933 | 0.9855 | 0.9975 | 0.9966 | 0.9960 | 0.9996 | 0.9990 |
| | 35 to 39 | 0.9877 | 0.9930 | 0.9947 | 0.9915 | 0.9990 | 0.9980 | 0.9972 | 1.0006 | 0.9997 |
| | 40 to 44 | 0.9895 | 0.9952 | 0.9947 | 0.9918 | 0.9976 | 0.9974 | 0.9974 | 0.9996 | 0.9996 |
| | 45 to 49 | 0.9922 | 0.9941 | 0.9949 | 0.9936 | 0.9984 | 0.9976 | 0.9967 | 0.9980 | 0.9971 |
| | 50 to 54 | 0.9930 | 0.9960 | 0.9939 | 0.9933 | 0.9973 | 0.9974 | 0.9975 | 0.9976 | 0.9978 |
| | 55 to 59 | 0.9911 | 0.9942 | 0.9914 | 0.9896 | 0.9943 | 0.9944 | 0.9945 | 0.9946 | 0.9947 |
| | 60 to 64 | 0.9884 | 0.9900 | 0.9882 | 0.9900 | 0.9943 | 0.9942 | 0.9941 | 0.9939 | 0.9938 |
| | 65 to 69 | 0.9842 | 0.9856 | 0.9847 | 0.9856 | 0.9905 | 0.9904 | 0.9902 | 0.9900 | 0.9898 |
| | 70 to 74 | 0.9778 | 0.9785 | 0.9778 | 0.9741 | 0.9776 | 0.9781 | 0.9789 | 0.9797 | 0.9805 |

## First Nations Population

| | | Average net survival rates by age and gender | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Calculated | | | | Projected | | | | |
| Gender | Age at start of year | 1985-86 to 1989-90 | 1990-91 to 1994-95 | 1995-96 to 1999-00 | 2000-01 to 2002-03 | 2003-04 to 2004-05 | 2005-06 to 2009-10 | 2010-11 to 2014-15 | 2015-16 to 2019-20 | 2020-21 to 2024-25 |
| Men | Under 5 | ... | 1.0188 | 1.0159 | 1.0039 | 1.0051 | 1.0089 | 1.0076 | 1.0096 | 1.0082 |
| | 5 to 9 | ... | 1.0163 | 1.0148 | 1.0036 | 1.0029 | 1.0046 | 1.0028 | 1.0044 | 1.0026 |
| | 10 to 14 | ... | 1.0161 | 1.0129 | 1.0030 | 1.0027 | 1.0053 | 1.0039 | 1.0058 | 1.0044 |
| | 15 to 19 | ... | 1.0107 | 1.0047 | 0.9946 | 0.9961 | 1.0032 | 1.0008 | 1.0042 | 1.0016 |
| | 20 to 24 | ... | 1.0083 | 1.0048 | 0.9976 | 0.9925 | 0.9955 | 0.9920 | 0.9951 | 0.9916 |
| | 25 to 29 | ... | 1.0104 | 1.0077 | 1.0026 | 0.9967 | 0.9983 | 0.9953 | 0.9990 | 0.9961 |
| | 30 to 34 | ... | 1.0098 | 1.0078 | 1.0029 | 0.9987 | 0.9998 | 0.9980 | 0.9996 | 0.9979 |
| | 35 to 39 | ... | 1.0061 | 1.0069 | 1.0021 | 0.9972 | 0.9995 | 0.9981 | 0.9999 | 0.9985 |
| | 40 to 44 | ... | 1.0019 | 1.0027 | 0.9981 | 0.9948 | 0.9970 | 0.9963 | 0.9972 | 0.9964 |
| | 45 to 49 | ... | 1.0004 | 0.9968 | 0.9936 | 0.9923 | 0.9950 | 0.9943 | 0.9951 | 0.9943 |
| | 50 to 54 | ... | 0.9955 | 0.9941 | 0.9940 | 0.9916 | 0.9931 | 0.9932 | 0.9933 | 0.9934 |
| | 55 to 59 | ... | 0.9828 | 0.9861 | 0.9865 | 0.9867 | 0.9916 | 0.9919 | 0.9920 | 0.9922 |
| | 60 to 64 | ... | 0.9814 | 0.9773 | 0.9748 | 0.9803 | 0.9844 | 0.9845 | 0.9844 | 0.9844 |
| | 65 to 69 | ... | 0.9705 | 0.9587 | 0.9505 | 0.9609 | 0.9756 | 0.9764 | 0.9769 | 0.9774 |
| | 70 to 74 | ... | 0.9481 | 0.9382 | 0.9326 | 0.9543 | 0.9672 | 0.9676 | 0.9677 | 0.9678 |
| Women | Under 5 | ... | 1.0180 | 1.0162 | 1.0040 | 1.0052 | 1.0078 | 1.0059 | 1.0073 | 1.0053 |
| | 5 to 9 | ... | 1.0142 | 1.0157 | 1.0044 | 1.0032 | 1.0046 | 1.0026 | 1.0039 | 1.0018 |
| | 10 to 14 | ... | 1.0186 | 1.0152 | 1.0041 | 1.0024 | 1.0032 | 1.0015 | 1.0032 | 1.0015 |
| | 15 to 19 | ... | 1.0163 | 1.0122 | 1.0027 | 0.9974 | 0.9957 | 0.9929 | 0.9962 | 0.9935 |
| | 20 to 24 | ... | 1.0125 | 1.0083 | 1.0026 | 0.9966 | 0.9934 | 0.9893 | 0.9919 | 0.9880 |
| | 25 to 29 | ... | 1.0104 | 1.0099 | 1.0036 | 1.0027 | 1.0033 | 0.9993 | 1.0019 | 0.9979 |
| | 30 to 34 | ... | 1.0113 | 1.0094 | 1.0038 | 1.0007 | 1.0017 | 1.0008 | 1.0032 | 1.0023 |
| | 35 to 39 | ... | 1.0079 | 1.0068 | 1.0006 | 0.9995 | 1.0027 | 1.0017 | 1.0040 | 1.0030 |
| | 40 to 44 | ... | 1.0085 | 1.0037 | 0.9989 | 0.9981 | 1.0005 | 1.0003 | 1.0016 | 1.0013 |
| | 45 to 49 | ... | 1.0040 | 1.0017 | 0.9981 | 0.9972 | 0.9991 | 0.9984 | 0.9993 | 0.9986 |
| | 50 to 54 | ... | 1.0019 | 1.0002 | 0.9959 | 0.9957 | 0.9976 | 0.9977 | 0.9977 | 0.9978 |
| | 55 to 59 | ... | 0.9928 | 0.9926 | 0.9890 | 0.9890 | 0.9944 | 0.9946 | 0.9946 | 0.9947 |
| | 60 to 64 | ... | 0.9919 | 0.9844 | 0.9800 | 0.9881 | 0.9938 | 0.9939 | 0.9938 | 0.9937 |
| | 65 to 69 | ... | 0.9846 | 0.9663 | 0.9683 | 0.9791 | 0.9898 | 0.9899 | 0.9898 | 0.9897 |
| | 70 to 74 | ... | 0.9635 | 0.9563 | 0.9408 | 0.9557 | 0.9790 | 0.9799 | 0.9803 | 0.9807 |

## Métis (non-Indian Aboriginal) Population

| | | Average net survival rates by age and gender | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Calculated | | | | Projected | | | | |
| Gender | Age at start of year | 1985-86 to 1989-90 | 1990-91 to 1994-95 | 1995-96 to 1999-00 | 2000-01 to 2002-03 | 2003-04 to 2004-05 | 2005-06 to 2009-10 | 2010-11 to 2014-15 | 2015-16 to 2019-20 | 2020-21 to 2024-25 |
| Men | Under 5 | ... | 1.0084 | 1.0080 | 1.0001 | 1.0051 | 1.0071 | 1.0057 | 1.0081 | 1.0067 |
| | 5 to 9 | ... | 1.0069 | 1.0058 | 0.9990 | 1.0031 | 1.0037 | 1.0016 | 1.0033 | 1.0011 |
| | 10 to 14 | ... | 1.0077 | 1.0067 | 0.9989 | 1.0024 | 1.0037 | 1.0022 | 1.0044 | 1.0028 |
| | 15 to 19 | ... | 1.0005 | 0.9974 | 0.9920 | 0.9968 | 1.0003 | 0.9976 | 1.0017 | 0.9989 |
| | 20 to 24 | ... | 0.9945 | 0.9914 | 0.9826 | 0.9924 | 0.9934 | 0.9893 | 0.9928 | 0.9888 |
| | 25 to 29 | ... | 0.9986 | 0.9973 | 0.9888 | 0.9945 | 0.9952 | 0.9920 | 0.9963 | 0.9931 |
| | 30 to 34 | ... | 1.0011 | 1.0009 | 0.9935 | 0.9985 | 0.9987 | 0.9967 | 0.9985 | 0.9964 |
| | 35 to 39 | ... | 0.9996 | 1.0008 | 0.9945 | 0.9967 | 0.9978 | 0.9963 | 0.9986 | 0.9970 |
| | 40 to 44 | ... | 0.9968 | 0.9978 | 0.9944 | 0.9953 | 0.9963 | 0.9955 | 0.9965 | 0.9957 |
| | 45 to 49 | ... | 0.9965 | 0.9943 | 0.9917 | 0.9931 | 0.9944 | 0.9935 | 0.9945 | 0.9936 |
| | 50 to 54 | ... | 0.9935 | 0.9930 | 0.9929 | 0.9921 | 0.9929 | 0.9931 | 0.9933 | 0.9934 |
| | 55 to 59 | ... | 0.9872 | 0.9879 | 0.9875 | 0.9889 | 0.9915 | 0.9917 | 0.9919 | 0.9921 |
| | 60 to 64 | ... | 0.9833 | 0.9795 | 0.9788 | 0.9825 | 0.9846 | 0.9846 | 0.9845 | 0.9844 |
| | 65 to 69 | ... | 0.9733 | 0.9663 | 0.9614 | 0.9672 | 0.9749 | 0.9758 | 0.9765 | 0.9772 |
| | 70 to 74 | ... | 0.9548 | 0.9498 | 0.9494 | 0.9606 | 0.9671 | 0.9674 | 0.9676 | 0.9677 |
| Women | Under 5 | ... | 1.0082 | 1.0065 | 0.9987 | 1.0062 | 1.0071 | 1.0048 | 1.0063 | 1.0039 |
| | 5 to 9 | ... | 1.0055 | 1.0058 | 0.9991 | 1.0038 | 1.0041 | 1.0016 | 1.0029 | 1.0005 |
| | 10 to 14 | ... | 1.0086 | 1.0067 | 0.9986 | 1.0017 | 1.0019 | 1.0000 | 1.0020 | 1.0001 |
| | 15 to 19 | ... | 1.0015 | 0.9999 | 0.9933 | 0.9944 | 0.9930 | 0.9900 | 0.9938 | 0.9908 |
| | 20 to 24 | ... | 0.9972 | 0.9934 | 0.9886 | 0.9951 | 0.9920 | 0.9872 | 0.9900 | 0.9852 |
| | 25 to 29 | ... | 1.0003 | 1.0011 | 0.9938 | 1.0033 | 1.0021 | 0.9972 | 1.0000 | 0.9951 |
| | 30 to 34 | ... | 1.0029 | 1.0013 | 0.9929 | 0.9983 | 0.9992 | 0.9984 | 1.0014 | 1.0006 |
| | 35 to 39 | ... | 1.0004 | 1.0007 | 0.9954 | 0.9984 | 1.0003 | 0.9994 | 1.0023 | 1.0014 |
| | 40 to 44 | ... | 1.0018 | 0.9992 | 0.9950 | 0.9971 | 0.9990 | 0.9989 | 1.0006 | 1.0005 |
| | 45 to 49 | ... | 0.9991 | 0.9983 | 0.9957 | 0.9971 | 0.9983 | 0.9975 | 0.9987 | 0.9978 |
| | 50 to 54 | ... | 0.9989 | 0.9971 | 0.9944 | 0.9959 | 0.9975 | 0.9976 | 0.9977 | 0.9978 |
| | 55 to 59 | ... | 0.9935 | 0.9920 | 0.9890 | 0.9911 | 0.9944 | 0.9945 | 0.9946 | 0.9947 |
| | 60 to 64 | ... | 0.9909 | 0.9863 | 0.9847 | 0.9907 | 0.9940 | 0.9940 | 0.9939 | 0.9938 |
| | 65 to 69 | ... | 0.9851 | 0.9755 | 0.9765 | 0.9843 | 0.9901 | 0.9900 | 0.9899 | 0.9897 |
| | 70 to 74 | ... | 0.9710 | 0.9670 | 0.9575 | 0.9661 | 0.9786 | 0.9794 | 0.9800 | 0.9806 |

# Appendix B
# Projected Populations

## General Population

| | Population as of July 1st | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Actual | | | | Projected | | | | |
| | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2001 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 | 2020 | 2025 |
| Total | 1,007,114 | 1,014,126 | 1,007,767 | 1,000,134 | 999,036 | 1,003,231 | 997,908 | 999,728 | 988,312 |
| **Gender** | | | | | | | | | |
| Men | 502,097 | 504,610 | 501,227 | 497,402 | 496,635 | 498,488 | 495,346 | 495,614 | 488,873 |
| Women | 505,017 | 509,516 | 506,540 | 502,732 | 502,401 | 504,742 | 502,562 | 504,114 | 499,439 |
| **Ten Year Age Groups** | | | | | | | | | |
| Under 10 | 163,009 | 153,289 | 136,972 | 132,350 | 124,158 | 120,613 | 119,124 | 117,225 | 110,292 |
| 10 to 19 | 152,626 | 158,712 | 158,278 | 157,162 | 149,549 | 137,099 | 125,696 | 121,698 | 120,482 |
| 20 to 29 | 154,185 | 133,217 | 133,228 | 132,025 | 141,550 | 146,939 | 137,071 | 126,590 | 115,065 |
| 30 to 39 | 158,885 | 160,624 | 140,186 | 134,289 | 119,484 | 123,926 | 134,213 | 138,865 | 130,487 |
| 40 to 49 | 110,104 | 132,093 | 149,032 | 150,859 | 151,578 | 132,777 | 115,249 | 120,121 | 131,331 |
| 50 to 59 | 85,918 | 88,058 | 102,625 | 105,892 | 123,694 | 140,983 | 144,613 | 126,501 | 110,375 |
| 60 to 69 | 85,196 | 81,591 | 76,990 | 76,713 | 78,865 | 93,345 | 113,453 | 129,363 | 132,601 |
| 70 to 79 | 64,875 | 67,365 | 66,771 | 66,393 | 63,497 | 61,146 | 63,765 | 76,073 | 92,719 |
| 80 plus | 32,316 | 39,177 | 43,685 | 44,451 | 46,660 | 46,401 | 44,724 | 43,292 | 44,960 |
| **Key age groups** | | | | | | | | | |
| Under 15 | 241,439 | 234,152 | 215,711 | 209,665 | 196,841 | 186,018 | 180,345 | 178,040 | 170,328 |
| 5 to 18 | 220,188 | 223,383 | 215,727 | 211,878 | 198,239 | 183,261 | 172,610 | 169,782 | 166,117 |
| 15 to 29 | 228,381 | 211,066 | 212,767 | 211,872 | 218,417 | 218,633 | 201,546 | 187,473 | 175,511 |
| 15 & older | 765,675 | 779,974 | 792,056 | 790,469 | 802,195 | 817,212 | 817,563 | 821,688 | 817,983 |
| 15 to 64 | 626,851 | 633,087 | 643,726 | 642,402 | 655,635 | 669,797 | 658,880 | 642,948 | 614,644 |
| 25 to 59 | 438,975 | 445,752 | 454,425 | 452,794 | 460,561 | 470,731 | 463,648 | 450,268 | 430,099 |
| 65 plus | 138,824 | 146,887 | 148,330 | 148,067 | 146,560 | 147,415 | 158,683 | 178,739 | 203,339 |
| 75 plus | 61,171 | 69,376 | 74,687 | 75,298 | 76,414 | 74,725 | 72,455 | 73,896 | 83,759 |

## First Nations Population

| | Population as of July 1st | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Estimated* | | Projected | | | | |
| | 1996 | 2001 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 | 2020 | 2025 |
| Total | 75,015 | 86,268 | 95,478 | 107,447 | 117,372 | 128,693 | 138,071 |
| **Gender** | | | | | | | |
| Men | 36,725 | 41,797 | 47,445 | 54,251 | 59,189 | 64,964 | 69,680 |
| Women | 38,290 | 44,470 | 48,033 | 53,196 | 58,183 | 63,729 | 68,390 |
| **Ten Year Age Groups** | | | | | | | |
| Under 10 | 23,608 | 24,911 | 23,516 | 22,371 | 23,212 | 24,554 | 24,366 |
| 10 to 19 | 17,036 | 20,739 | 24,513 | 26,774 | 24,905 | 23,155 | 24,084 |
| 20 to 29 | 12,195 | 12,994 | 15,608 | 20,480 | 23,997 | 25,758 | 23,944 |
| 30 to 39 | 9,924 | 10,507 | 11,940 | 13,390 | 15,889 | 20,312 | 23,698 |
| 40 to 49 | 5,737 | 8,724 | 9,894 | 10,628 | 12,120 | 13,408 | 15,935 |
| 50 to 59 | 3,172 | 4,480 | 5,634 | 8,038 | 9,577 | 10,238 | 11,727 |
| 60 to 69 | 2,096 | 2,018 | 2,683 | 3,734 | 5,061 | 7,367 | 8,803 |
| 70 to 79 | 1,231 | 1,115 | 995 | 1,387 | 2,022 | 2,990 | 4,166 |
| 80 plus | | 779 | 694 | 646 | 589 | 911 | 1,347 |
| **Key age groups** | | | | | | | |
| Under 15 | 33,346 | 36,632 | 36,464 | 35,869 | 34,639 | 36,135 | 36,776 |
| 5 to 18 | ... | 31,464 | 35,598 | 35,700 | 33,679 | 32,613 | 34,375 |
| 15 to 29 | 19,503 | 22,012 | 27,173 | 33,755 | 37,475 | 37,332 | 35,619 |
| 15 & older | 41,669 | 49,636 | 59,013 | 71,578 | 82,733 | 92,558 | 101,295 |
| 15 to 64 | 39,583 | 47,117 | 56,199 | 68,124 | 77,993 | 85,902 | 91,444 |
| 25 to 59 | 24,818 | 29,965 | 34,219 | 40,992 | 48,819 | 56,466 | 64,117 |
| 65 plus | 2,086 | 2,518 | 2,815 | 3,453 | 4,740 | 6,656 | 9,851 |
| 75 plus | 680 | 1,296 | 1,158 | 1,064 | 1,377 | 1,966 | 3,009 |

** Census Aboriginal Identity population plus 3% to account for census undercoverage*

## Métis (non-Indian Aboriginal) Population

| | Population as of July 1st | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Estimated* | | Projected | | | | |
| | 1996 | 2001 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 | 2020 | 2025 |
| Total | 37,811 | 47,833 | 50,535 | 54,567 | 58,074 | 61,966 | 64,789 |
| **Gender** | | | | | | | |
| Men | 18,633 | 23,402 | 24,718 | 26,744 | 28,503 | 30,424 | 31,783 |
| Women | 19,179 | 24,432 | 25,817 | 27,822 | 29,571 | 31,543 | 33,005 |
| **Ten Year Age Groups** | | | | | | | |
| Under 10 | 9,394 | 10,805 | 9,809 | 9,738 | 10,096 | 10,320 | 9,970 |
| 10 to 19 | 8,127 | 10,424 | 11,344 | 11,108 | 10,054 | 9,967 | 10,348 |
| 20 to 29 | 6,448 | 7,874 | 8,569 | 9,793 | 10,666 | 10,490 | 9,439 |
| 30 to 39 | 5,552 | 6,658 | 6,973 | 7,576 | 8,306 | 9,450 | 10,348 |
| 40 to 49 | 3,842 | 5,965 | 6,615 | 6,529 | 6,841 | 7,461 | 8,239 |
| 50 to 59 | 2,173 | 3,222 | 3,886 | 5,400 | 6,344 | 6,260 | 6,593 |
| 60 to 69 | 1,308 | 1,517 | 2,068 | 2,781 | 3,570 | 4,978 | 5,822 |
| 70 to 79 | 968 | 804 | 739 | 1,107 | 1,681 | 2,274 | 2,927 |
| 80 plus | | 564 | 533 | 534 | 516 | 766 | 1,104 |
| **Key age groups** | | | | | | | |
| Under 15 | 14,399 | 16,449 | 15,702 | 14,961 | 14,952 | 15,409 | 15,217 |
| 5 to 18 | ... | 15,324 | 15,560 | 14,861 | 13,933 | 14,160 | 14,528 |
| 15 to 29 | 10,305 | 12,654 | 14,020 | 15,679 | 15,864 | 15,369 | 14,539 |
| 15 & older | 25,168 | 31,384 | 34,833 | 39,606 | 43,123 | 46,558 | 49,571 |
| 15 to 64 | 23,572 | 29,566 | 32,699 | 36,836 | 39,374 | 41,622 | 42,647 |
| 25 to 59 | 14,554 | 19,579 | 21,428 | 24,003 | 26,541 | 28,620 | 29,971 |
| 65 plus | 1,597 | 1,818 | 2,135 | 2,770 | 3,749 | 4,936 | 6,924 |
| 75 plus | 541 | 938 | 882 | 862 | 1,178 | 1,633 | 2,307 |

** Census Aboriginal Identity population plus 3% to account for census undercoverage*

# Appendix C
# Labour Force Participation Rates

## General Population

| | | Percent of Population in the Labour Force | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Actual | | | | Projected | | | | |
| Gender | Age Group | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2001 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 | 2020 | 2025 |
| Men | 15 to 19 | 61.7% | 59.0% | 56.4% | 55.1% | 59.8% | 60.3% | 60.8% | 61.4% | 61.9% |
| | 20 to 24 | 85.5% | 83.1% | 82.6% | 80.6% | 81.5% | 82.2% | 82.8% | 83.5% | 84.2% |
| | 25 to 29 | 92.6% | 91.3% | 91.9% | 90.0% | 92.8% | 93.7% | 94.5% | 95.4% | 96.2% |
| | 30 to 34 | 94.6% | 93.4% | 92.8% | 93.3% | 94.2% | 95.0% | 95.8% | 96.5% | 97.3% |
| | 35 to 39 | 95.7% | 94.7% | 93.8% | 93.7% | 93.9% | 94.4% | 95.0% | 95.5% | 96.0% |
| | 40 to 44 | 95.7% | 95.5% | 94.4% | 94.2% | 94.8% | 95.2% | 95.6% | 96.0% | 96.4% |
| | 45 to 49 | 95.3% | 93.7% | 93.8% | 93.2% | 93.8% | 94.1% | 94.5% | 94.8% | 95.2% |
| | 50 to 54 | 91.9% | 88.4% | 88.9% | 88.7% | 91.6% | 91.5% | 91.3% | 91.2% | 91.1% |
| | 55 to 59 | 78.7% | 80.0% | 78.3% | 80.3% | 81.2% | 81.9% | 82.5% | 83.2% | 83.8% |
| | 60 to 64 | 66.5% | 50.8% | 58.5% | 54.8% | 59.8% | 58.6% | 57.4% | 56.1% | 54.9% |
| | 65 to 69 | 34.2% | 35.4% | 33.1% | 26.3% | 29.2% | 28.9% | 28.5% | 28.2% | 27.9% |
| | 70 and older | 12.3% | 17.4% | 18.0% | 14.8% | 14.2% | 15.2% | 16.2% | 17.3% | 18.3% |
| Women | 15 to 19 | 51.0% | 48.9% | 52.2% | 52.7% | 55.9% | 56.3% | 56.6% | 57.0% | 57.4% |
| | 20 to 24 | 72.7% | 71.1% | 74.5% | 72.7% | 76.0% | 77.0% | 77.9% | 78.9% | 79.8% |
| | 25 to 29 | 78.0% | 77.5% | 76.7% | 77.1% | 77.9% | 79.6% | 81.4% | 83.1% | 84.9% |
| | 30 to 34 | 80.1% | 78.5% | 76.6% | 79.0% | 82.7% | 84.6% | 86.4% | 88.2% | 90.0% |
| | 35 to 39 | 80.8% | 84.3% | 83.2% | 80.7% | 86.7% | 88.7% | 90.7% | 92.6% | 94.6% |
| | 40 to 44 | 79.9% | 82.5% | 86.5% | 82.3% | 87.6% | 89.4% | 91.2% | 93.1% | 94.9% |
| | 45 to 49 | 79.7% | 81.2% | 83.5% | 84.0% | 88.3% | 89.8% | 91.3% | 92.8% | 94.3% |
| | 50 to 54 | 69.3% | 76.2% | 77.9% | 77.9% | 82.7% | 84.9% | 87.2% | 89.4% | 91.7% |
| | 55 to 59 | 55.5% | 62.1% | 63.5% | 59.9% | 68.6% | 72.7% | 76.8% | 80.9% | 85.0% |
| | 60 to 64 | 31.3% | 36.0% | 36.6% | 36.0% | 44.5% | 47.1% | 49.7% | 52.3% | 54.9% |
| | 65 to 69 | 11.7% | 13.7% | 14.7% | 11.2% | 14.8% | 16.2% | 17.6% | 19.0% | 20.4% |
| | 70 and older | 2.2% | 3.1% | 3.3% | 2.5% | 3.4% | 3.7% | 4.0% | 4.3% | 4.7% |

## First Nations Population

| | | Percent of Population in the Labour Force | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Estimated | | Projected | | | | |
| Gender | Age Group | 1996 | 2001 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 | 2020 | 2025 |
| Men | 15 to 19 | 28% | 25% | 30% | 37% | 44% | 50% | 57% |
| | 20 to 24 | 41% | 36% | 44% | 53% | 62% | 72% | 81% |
| | 25 to 29 | 69% | 68% | 72% | 76% | 81% | 86% | 91% |
| | 30 to 34 | 69% | 70% | 73% | 77% | 80% | 84% | 88% |
| | 35 to 39 | 73% | 70% | 73% | 76% | 79% | 82% | 85% |
| | 40 to 44 | 72% | 71% | 72% | 74% | 76% | 78% | 80% |
| | 45 to 49 | 65% | 66% | 67% | 69% | 71% | 73% | 75% |
| | 50 to 54 | 62% | 62% | 63% | 64% | 65% | 66% | 67% |
| | 55 to 59 | 53% | 57% | 57% | 58% | 59% | 59% | 60% |
| | 60 to 64 | 40% | 39% | 38% | 38% | 38% | 38% | 38% |
| | 65 to 69 | 11% | 10% | 11% | 12% | 13% | 15% | 16% |
| | 70 and older | 6% | 6% | 6% | 7% | 8% | 8% | 9% |
| Women | 15 to 19 | 19% | 22% | 28% | 36% | 43% | 50% | 57% |
| | 20 to 24 | 27% | 31% | 39% | 49% | 59% | 70% | 80% |
| | 25 to 29 | 44% | 52% | 57% | 63% | 69% | 75% | 81% |
| | 30 to 34 | 49% | 53% | 58% | 63% | 69% | 74% | 80% |
| | 35 to 39 | 51% | 54% | 58% | 63% | 68% | 73% | 78% |
| | 40 to 44 | 51% | 55% | 59% | 63% | 67% | 72% | 76% |
| | 45 to 49 | 49% | 56% | 59% | 63% | 67% | 70% | 74% |
| | 50 to 54 | 44% | 52% | 56% | 60% | 64% | 68% | 72% |
| | 55 to 59 | 36% | 40% | 43% | 46% | 49% | 52% | 55% |
| | 60 to 64 | 21% | 24% | 26% | 27% | 29% | 31% | 33% |
| | 65 to 69 | 5% | 5% | 6% | 7% | 9% | 10% | 11% |
| | 70 and older | 1% | 1% | 1% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 2% |

## Métis (non-Indian Aboriginal) Population

| | | Percent of Population in the Labour Force | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Estimated | | Projected | | | | |
| Gender | Age Group | 1996 | 2001 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 | 2020 | 2025 |
| Men | 15 to 19 | 51% | 48% | 50% | 53% | 55% | 57% | 60% |
| | 20 to 24 | 74% | 71% | 73% | 76% | 78% | 81% | 83% |
| | 25 to 29 | 81% | 83% | 85% | 87% | 90% | 92% | 95% |
| | 30 to 34 | 81% | 86% | 88% | 89% | 91% | 93% | 95% |
| | 35 to 39 | 85% | 87% | 87% | 88% | 89% | 90% | 91% |
| | 40 to 44 | 85% | 87% | 87% | 88% | 88% | 89% | 89% |
| | 45 to 49 | 80% | 81% | 82% | 82% | 83% | 84% | 85% |
| | 50 to 54 | 77% | 77% | 78% | 79% | 79% | 80% | 81% |
| | 55 to 59 | 65% | 70% | 70% | 71% | 72% | 72% | 73% |
| | 60 to 64 | 49% | 48% | 47% | 46% | 46% | 45% | 44% |
| | 65 to 69 | 12% | 11% | 12% | 14% | 15% | 17% | 18% |
| | 70 and older | 7% | 6% | 7% | 8% | 8% | 9% | 10% |
| Women | 15 to 19 | 36% | 47% | 49% | 51% | 53% | 55% | 57% |
| | 20 to 24 | 52% | 65% | 67% | 70% | 74% | 77% | 80% |
| | 25 to 29 | 60% | 67% | 70% | 72% | 75% | 78% | 81% |
| | 30 to 34 | 66% | 69% | 71% | 74% | 76% | 79% | 81% |
| | 35 to 39 | 69% | 71% | 73% | 76% | 79% | 82% | 85% |
| | 40 to 44 | 70% | 72% | 74% | 77% | 79% | 82% | 85% |
| | 45 to 49 | 66% | 72% | 75% | 78% | 81% | 84% | 87% |
| | 50 to 54 | 60% | 67% | 70% | 74% | 77% | 81% | 85% |
| | 55 to 59 | 49% | 51% | 54% | 58% | 61% | 65% | 69% |
| | 60 to 64 | 29% | 31% | 32% | 34% | 36% | 38% | 40% |
| | 65 to 69 | 7% | 6% | 7% | 9% | 10% | 11% | 13% |
| | 70 and older | 2% | 1% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 3% | 3% |

# Appendix D
# Potential Labour Force

**Constant Participation Rates (average of 2001 to 2003)**
**General Population**

| | | Calculated | | | | Projected | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gender | Age group | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2001 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 | 2020 | 2025 |
| Men | 15 to 19 | 23,329 | 23,608 | 23,230 | 22,842 | 23,549 | 21,942 | 19,717 | 18,481 | 18,459 |
| | 20 to 24 | 30,486 | 29,058 | 29,934 | 29,042 | 32,356 | 31,628 | 29,024 | 26,572 | 24,418 |
| | 25 to 29 | 39,223 | 29,995 | 29,270 | 28,192 | 30,377 | 34,773 | 33,419 | 31,412 | 28,211 |
| | 30 to 34 | 40,301 | 37,210 | 29,197 | 28,394 | 28,015 | 30,110 | 33,633 | 33,264 | 30,457 |
| | 35 to 39 | 36,802 | 38,806 | 36,496 | 34,630 | 28,274 | 27,716 | 29,464 | 33,287 | 32,589 |
| | 40 to 44 | 30,234 | 35,319 | 37,657 | 37,435 | 35,369 | 28,009 | 27,131 | 29,292 | 32,697 |
| | 45 to 49 | 23,212 | 28,445 | 33,412 | 34,116 | 35,962 | 34,106 | 26,869 | 26,182 | 28,130 |
| | 50 to 54 | 19,672 | 20,658 | 25,952 | 26,837 | 30,975 | 33,837 | 31,837 | 25,301 | 24,461 |
| | 55 to 59 | 17,033 | 16,442 | 17,477 | 18,459 | 22,603 | 26,522 | 29,019 | 27,323 | 21,734 |
| | 60 to 64 | 14,235 | 10,412 | 11,252 | 10,586 | 12,644 | 15,898 | 18,661 | 20,426 | 19,242 |
| | 65 to 69 | 6,758 | 6,899 | 6,112 | 4,763 | 5,349 | 5,739 | 7,284 | 8,558 | 9,370 |
| | 70 plus | 5,106 | 7,784 | 8,296 | 6,863 | 6,346 | 6,283 | 6,382 | 7,114 | 8,256 |
| | | 286,391 | 284,635 | 288,285 | 282,158 | 291,818 | 296,563 | 292,441 | 287,211 | 278,023 |
| Women | 15 to 19 | 18,556 | 18,502 | 20,019 | 20,232 | 20,116 | 18,711 | 16,856 | 16,044 | 15,827 |
| | 20 to 24 | 25,053 | 23,656 | 25,632 | 24,892 | 26,480 | 25,826 | 23,482 | 21,507 | 20,030 |
| | 25 to 29 | 32,535 | 24,896 | 23,571 | 23,462 | 25,350 | 27,212 | 25,672 | 23,658 | 21,035 |
| | 30 to 34 | 33,094 | 31,168 | 23,812 | 23,581 | 24,225 | 26,913 | 28,089 | 27,223 | 24,401 |
| | 35 to 39 | 29,501 | 33,806 | 32,223 | 29,899 | 25,040 | 24,554 | 27,277 | 28,986 | 27,997 |
| | 40 to 44 | 24,157 | 29,113 | 33,745 | 31,998 | 32,133 | 25,171 | 24,538 | 27,809 | 29,344 |
| | 45 to 49 | 19,065 | 23,925 | 28,815 | 29,933 | 32,925 | 32,135 | 25,137 | 24,697 | 27,918 |
| | 50 to 54 | 14,762 | 17,776 | 22,293 | 23,177 | 27,025 | 30,208 | 29,302 | 23,130 | 22,559 |
| | 55 to 59 | 11,970 | 12,922 | 14,284 | 13,715 | 18,445 | 21,818 | 24,394 | 23,659 | 18,682 |
| | 60 to 64 | 6,935 | 7,470 | 7,276 | 7,262 | 8,482 | 10,698 | 12,779 | 14,285 | 13,858 |
| | 65 to 69 | 2,559 | 2,857 | 2,853 | 2,141 | 2,403 | 2,658 | 3,329 | 3,962 | 4,422 |
| | 70 plus | 1,225 | 1,916 | 2,124 | 1,612 | 1,907 | 1,858 | 1,869 | 2,036 | 2,337 |
| | | 219,412 | 228,008 | 236,649 | 231,902 | 244,530 | 247,763 | 242,724 | 236,996 | 228,410 |
| Both Sexes | 15 to 19 | 41,886 | 42,109 | 43,249 | 43,074 | 43,665 | 40,652 | 36,573 | 34,525 | 34,285 |
| | 20 to 24 | 55,539 | 52,715 | 55,567 | 53,934 | 58,836 | 57,455 | 52,506 | 48,079 | 44,447 |
| | 25 to 29 | 71,757 | 54,891 | 52,842 | 51,653 | 55,727 | 61,985 | 59,091 | 55,070 | 49,247 |
| | 30 to 34 | 73,396 | 68,378 | 53,009 | 51,975 | 52,240 | 57,023 | 61,722 | 60,487 | 54,858 |
| | 35 to 39 | 66,303 | 72,612 | 68,719 | 64,528 | 53,314 | 52,270 | 56,741 | 62,273 | 60,586 |
| | 40 to 44 | 54,391 | 64,432 | 71,402 | 69,433 | 67,502 | 53,180 | 51,669 | 57,101 | 62,041 |
| | 45 to 49 | 42,277 | 52,369 | 62,228 | 64,048 | 68,887 | 66,241 | 52,006 | 50,878 | 56,048 |
| | 50 to 54 | 34,434 | 38,434 | 48,245 | 50,014 | 58,000 | 64,045 | 61,139 | 48,431 | 47,020 |
| | 55 to 59 | 29,003 | 29,364 | 31,761 | 32,174 | 41,047 | 48,340 | 53,413 | 50,982 | 40,416 |
| | 60 to 64 | 21,170 | 17,882 | 18,529 | 17,848 | 21,126 | 26,596 | 31,440 | 34,711 | 33,100 |
| | 65 to 69 | 9,317 | 9,756 | 8,965 | 6,904 | 7,752 | 8,397 | 10,613 | 12,520 | 13,792 |
| | 70 plus | 6,331 | 9,700 | 10,420 | 8,475 | 8,253 | 8,141 | 8,251 | 9,150 | 10,593 |
| | | 505,803 | 512,643 | 524,934 | 514,060 | 536,348 | 544,326 | 535,165 | 524,207 | 506,432 |
| Key Age Groups | 25 to 59 | 371,561 | 380,481 | 388,204 | 383,826 | 396,717 | 403,085 | 395,782 | 385,222 | 370,215 |
| | 15 to 29 | 169,182 | 149,715 | 151,658 | 148,661 | 158,227 | 160,091 | 148,170 | 137,674 | 127,979 |
| | 50 to 64 | 84,607 | 85,680 | 98,535 | 100,036 | 120,174 | 138,982 | 145,993 | 134,124 | 120,536 |
| | 65 plus | 15,647 | 19,457 | 19,385 | 15,379 | 16,005 | 16,538 | 18,864 | 21,670 | 24,385 |

**Increasing Participation Rates**
**General Population**

| | | Calculated | | | | Projected | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gender | Age group | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2001 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 | 2020 | 2025 |
| Men | 15 to 19 | 23,329 | 23,608 | 23,230 | 22,842 | 23,803 | 22,486 | 20,379 | 19,269 | 19,414 |
| | 20 to 24 | 30,486 | 29,058 | 29,934 | 29,042 | 32,261 | 31,868 | 29,488 | 27,218 | 25,216 |
| | 25 to 29 | 39,223 | 29,995 | 29,270 | 28,192 | 30,565 | 35,367 | 34,291 | 32,517 | 29,462 |
| | 30 to 34 | 40,301 | 37,210 | 29,197 | 28,394 | 28,275 | 30,612 | 34,469 | 34,366 | 31,717 |
| | 35 to 39 | 36,802 | 38,806 | 36,496 | 34,630 | 28,336 | 27,932 | 29,859 | 33,919 | 33,390 |
| | 40 to 44 | 30,234 | 35,319 | 37,657 | 37,435 | 35,538 | 28,251 | 27,479 | 29,792 | 33,394 |
| | 45 to 49 | 23,212 | 28,445 | 33,412 | 34,116 | 36,109 | 34,369 | 27,177 | 26,582 | 28,667 |
| | 50 to 54 | 19,672 | 20,658 | 25,952 | 26,837 | 31,257 | 34,117 | 32,050 | 25,437 | 24,560 |
| | 55 to 59 | 17,033 | 16,442 | 17,477 | 18,459 | 22,858 | 27,000 | 29,768 | 28,245 | 22,640 |
| | 60 to 64 | 14,235 | 10,412 | 11,252 | 10,586 | 12,522 | 15,551 | 17,864 | 19,133 | 17,628 |
| | 65 to 69 | 6,758 | 6,899 | 6,112 | 4,763 | 5,080 | 5,495 | 6,893 | 8,001 | 8,655 |
| | 70 plus | 5,106 | 7,784 | 8,296 | 6,863 | 6,606 | 6,947 | 7,531 | 8,922 | 10,966 |
| | | 286,391 | 284,635 | 288,285 | 282,158 | 293,209 | 299,995 | 297,249 | 293,402 | 285,709 |
| Women | 15 to 19 | 18,556 | 18,502 | 20,019 | 20,232 | 20,697 | 19,351 | 17,536 | 16,800 | 16,679 |
| | 20 to 24 | 25,053 | 23,656 | 25,632 | 24,892 | 27,482 | 27,020 | 24,855 | 23,041 | 21,714 |
| | 25 to 29 | 32,535 | 24,896 | 23,571 | 23,462 | 25,610 | 28,105 | 27,098 | 25,510 | 23,161 |
| | 30 to 34 | 33,094 | 31,168 | 23,812 | 23,581 | 24,475 | 27,867 | 29,704 | 29,393 | 26,888 |
| | 35 to 39 | 29,501 | 33,806 | 32,223 | 29,899 | 25,767 | 25,860 | 29,353 | 31,870 | 31,438 |
| | 40 to 44 | 24,157 | 29,113 | 33,745 | 31,998 | 32,909 | 26,341 | 26,193 | 30,278 | 32,577 |
| | 45 to 49 | 19,065 | 23,925 | 28,815 | 29,933 | 33,557 | 33,337 | 26,507 | 26,473 | 30,411 |
| | 50 to 54 | 14,762 | 17,776 | 22,293 | 23,177 | 27,843 | 31,962 | 31,814 | 25,763 | 25,762 |
| | 55 to 59 | 11,970 | 12,922 | 14,284 | 13,715 | 19,040 | 24,047 | 28,388 | 29,001 | 24,060 |
| | 60 to 64 | 6,935 | 7,470 | 7,276 | 7,262 | 9,578 | 12,684 | 15,959 | 18,776 | 19,122 |
| | 65 to 69 | 2,559 | 2,857 | 2,853 | 2,141 | 2,813 | 3,375 | 4,582 | 5,890 | 7,058 |
| | 70 plus | 1,225 | 1,916 | 2,124 | 1,612 | 2,188 | 2,316 | 2,512 | 2,942 | 3,612 |
| | | 219,412 | 228,008 | 236,649 | 231,902 | 251,959 | 262,264 | 264,502 | 265,737 | 262,483 |
| Both Sexes | 15 to 19 | 41,886 | 42,109 | 43,249 | 43,074 | 44,500 | 41,837 | 37,915 | 36,069 | 36,092 |
| | 20 to 24 | 55,539 | 52,715 | 55,567 | 53,934 | 59,743 | 58,888 | 54,343 | 50,259 | 46,931 |
| | 25 to 29 | 71,757 | 54,891 | 52,842 | 51,653 | 56,175 | 63,472 | 61,389 | 58,028 | 52,623 |
| | 30 to 34 | 73,396 | 68,378 | 53,009 | 51,975 | 52,750 | 58,479 | 64,173 | 63,758 | 58,605 |
| | 35 to 39 | 66,303 | 72,612 | 68,719 | 64,528 | 54,103 | 53,792 | 59,212 | 65,789 | 64,828 |
| | 40 to 44 | 54,391 | 64,432 | 71,402 | 69,433 | 68,447 | 54,593 | 53,672 | 60,071 | 65,971 |
| | 45 to 49 | 42,277 | 52,369 | 62,228 | 64,048 | 69,666 | 67,706 | 53,684 | 53,054 | 59,079 |
| | 50 to 54 | 34,434 | 38,434 | 48,245 | 50,014 | 59,100 | 66,079 | 63,865 | 51,201 | 50,321 |
| | 55 to 59 | 29,003 | 29,364 | 31,761 | 32,174 | 41,897 | 51,047 | 58,156 | 57,246 | 46,700 |
| | 60 to 64 | 21,170 | 17,882 | 18,529 | 17,848 | 22,099 | 28,235 | 33,823 | 37,908 | 36,750 |
| | 65 to 69 | 9,317 | 9,756 | 8,965 | 6,904 | 7,893 | 8,870 | 11,476 | 13,891 | 15,713 |
| | 70 plus | 6,331 | 9,700 | 10,420 | 8,475 | 8,794 | 9,263 | 10,043 | 11,864 | 14,579 |
| | | 505,803 | 512,643 | 524,934 | 514,060 | 545,168 | 562,259 | 561,751 | 559,139 | 548,193 |
| Key Age Groups | 25 to 59 | 371,561 | 380,481 | 388,204 | 383,826 | 402,138 | 415,167 | 414,151 | 409,147 | 398,127 |
| | 15 to 29 | 169,182 | 149,715 | 151,658 | 148,661 | 160,418 | 164,196 | 153,647 | 144,356 | 135,646 |
| | 50 to 64 | 84,607 | 85,680 | 98,535 | 100,036 | 123,097 | 145,360 | 155,844 | 146,355 | 133,772 |
| | 65 plus | 15,647 | 19,457 | 19,385 | 15,379 | 16,687 | 18,133 | 21,519 | 25,755 | 30,292 |

**Constant Participation Rates (2001)**
**First Nations Population**

| | | Estimated | | Projected | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gender | Age group | 1996 | 2001 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 | 2020 | 2025 |
| Men | 15 to 19 | 1,056 | 1,107 | 1,474 | 1,760 | 1,801 | 1,536 | 1,497 |
| | 20 to 24 | 1,179 | 1,115 | 1,611 | 2,211 | 2,496 | 2,628 | 2,205 |
| | 25 to 29 | 1,819 | 1,879 | 2,123 | 3,107 | 4,052 | 4,582 | 4,751 |
| | 30 to 34 | 1,730 | 1,845 | 1,988 | 2,288 | 3,219 | 4,191 | 4,660 |
| | 35 to 39 | 1,472 | 1,474 | 1,815 | 2,074 | 2,296 | 3,229 | 4,171 |
| | 40 to 44 | 1,122 | 1,765 | 1,595 | 1,876 | 2,067 | 2,296 | 3,204 |
| | 45 to 49 | 733 | 1,005 | 1,528 | 1,480 | 1,700 | 1,882 | 2,083 |
| | 50 to 54 | 546 | 800 | 931 | 1,427 | 1,356 | 1,572 | 1,733 |
| | 55 to 59 | 340 | 491 | 649 | 807 | 1,237 | 1,187 | 1,378 |
| | 60 to 64 | 236 | 261 | 295 | 404 | 508 | 798 | 765 |
| | 65 to 69 | 46 | 32 | 54 | 66 | 91 | 120 | 188 |
| | 70 plus | 33 | 49 | 44 | 48 | 58 | 86 | 122 |
| | | 10,311 | 11,823 | 14,107 | 17,549 | 20,881 | 24,108 | 26,757 |
| Women | 15 to 19 | 673 | 1,014 | 1,253 | 1,376 | 1,384 | 1,198 | 1,256 |
| | 20 to 24 | 905 | 1,129 | 1,357 | 1,674 | 1,807 | 1,843 | 1,569 |
| | 25 to 29 | 1,483 | 1,800 | 1,870 | 2,248 | 2,713 | 2,968 | 2,968 |
| | 30 to 34 | 1,468 | 1,744 | 1,841 | 1,950 | 2,303 | 2,827 | 3,038 |
| | 35 to 39 | 1,210 | 1,354 | 1,659 | 1,901 | 2,004 | 2,396 | 2,927 |
| | 40 to 44 | 872 | 1,624 | 1,456 | 1,711 | 1,951 | 2,081 | 2,475 |
| | 45 to 49 | 658 | 995 | 1,513 | 1,483 | 1,740 | 1,994 | 2,122 |
| | 50 to 54 | 412 | 763 | 886 | 1,395 | 1,362 | 1,605 | 1,832 |
| | 55 to 59 | 261 | 352 | 525 | 669 | 1,054 | 1,029 | 1,214 |
| | 60 to 64 | 140 | 174 | 192 | 306 | 391 | 616 | 601 |
| | 65 to 69 | 24 | 16 | 30 | 40 | 63 | 81 | 127 |
| | 70 plus | 9 | 12 | 10 | 14 | 18 | 27 | 39 |
| | | 8,115 | 10,976 | 12,592 | 14,767 | 16,789 | 18,665 | 20,167 |
| Both Sexes | 15 to 19 | 1,729 | 2,122 | 2,726 | 3,135 | 3,185 | 2,734 | 2,753 |
| | 20 to 24 | 2,084 | 2,243 | 2,969 | 3,885 | 4,303 | 4,472 | 3,774 |
| | 25 to 29 | 3,301 | 3,679 | 3,994 | 5,355 | 6,766 | 7,551 | 7,718 |
| | 30 to 34 | 3,197 | 3,589 | 3,829 | 4,238 | 5,521 | 7,018 | 7,698 |
| | 35 to 39 | 2,681 | 2,828 | 3,474 | 3,975 | 4,301 | 5,625 | 7,098 |
| | 40 to 44 | 1,994 | 3,389 | 3,051 | 3,587 | 4,018 | 4,378 | 5,679 |
| | 45 to 49 | 1,391 | 2,000 | 3,041 | 2,963 | 3,440 | 3,876 | 4,205 |
| | 50 to 54 | 958 | 1,562 | 1,817 | 2,821 | 2,717 | 3,177 | 3,566 |
| | 55 to 59 | 602 | 843 | 1,174 | 1,477 | 2,291 | 2,216 | 2,592 |
| | 60 to 64 | 376 | 434 | 487 | 711 | 899 | 1,414 | 1,366 |
| | 65 to 69 | 70 | 48 | 84 | 105 | 154 | 200 | 315 |
| | 70 plus | 42 | 61 | 54 | 62 | 76 | 113 | 160 |
| | | 18,426 | 22,799 | 26,699 | 32,315 | 37,671 | 42,773 | 46,924 |
| Key Age Groups | 25 to 59 | 14,125 | 17,891 | 20,379 | 24,418 | 29,054 | 33,840 | 38,556 |
| | 15 to 29 | 7,114 | 8,044 | 9,689 | 12,376 | 14,254 | 14,756 | 14,245 |
| | 50 to 64 | 1,936 | 2,840 | 3,477 | 5,009 | 5,907 | 6,807 | 7,523 |
| | 65 plus | 112 | 109 | 139 | 167 | 230 | 314 | 476 |

**Increasing Participation Rates**
**First Nations Population**

| | | Estimated | | Projected | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gender | Age group | 1996 | 2001 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 | 2020 | 2025 |
| Men | 15 to 19 | 1,056 | 1,107 | 1,796 | 2,625 | 3,179 | 3,130 | 3,461 |
| | 20 to 24 | 1,179 | 1,115 | 1,946 | 3,244 | 4,310 | 5,219 | 4,950 |
| | 25 to 29 | 1,819 | 1,879 | 2,249 | 3,519 | 4,888 | 5,864 | 6,430 |
| | 30 to 34 | 1,730 | 1,845 | 2,071 | 2,504 | 3,690 | 5,024 | 5,830 |
| | 35 to 39 | 1,472 | 1,474 | 1,879 | 2,240 | 2,582 | 3,774 | 5,061 |
| | 40 to 44 | 1,122 | 1,765 | 1,631 | 1,970 | 2,228 | 2,539 | 3,631 |
| | 45 to 49 | 733 | 1,005 | 1,563 | 1,558 | 1,839 | 2,091 | 2,375 |
| | 50 to 54 | 546 | 800 | 943 | 1,469 | 1,417 | 1,669 | 1,868 |
| | 55 to 59 | 340 | 491 | 655 | 826 | 1,281 | 1,245 | 1,463 |
| | 60 to 64 | 236 | 261 | 294 | 402 | 503 | 789 | 754 |
| | 65 to 69 | 46 | 32 | 59 | 80 | 122 | 177 | 302 |
| | 70 plus | 33 | 49 | 48 | 59 | 79 | 129 | 198 |
| | | 10,311 | 11,823 | 15,135 | 20,495 | 26,119 | 31,649 | 36,320 |
| Women | 15 to 19 | 673 | 1,014 | 1,579 | 2,181 | 2,644 | 2,679 | 3,216 |
| | 20 to 24 | 905 | 1,129 | 1,715 | 2,666 | 3,473 | 4,152 | 4,050 |
| | 25 to 29 | 1,483 | 1,800 | 2,043 | 2,716 | 3,592 | 4,272 | 4,615 |
| | 30 to 34 | 1,468 | 1,744 | 1,996 | 2,319 | 2,981 | 3,958 | 4,573 |
| | 35 to 39 | 1,210 | 1,354 | 1,779 | 2,212 | 2,515 | 3,224 | 4,206 |
| | 40 to 44 | 872 | 1,624 | 1,546 | 1,950 | 2,375 | 2,695 | 3,397 |
| | 45 to 49 | 658 | 995 | 1,591 | 1,656 | 2,055 | 2,484 | 2,780 |
| | 50 to 54 | 412 | 763 | 942 | 1,591 | 1,660 | 2,082 | 2,520 |
| | 55 to 59 | 261 | 352 | 558 | 763 | 1,283 | 1,332 | 1,666 |
| | 60 to 64 | 140 | 174 | 203 | 348 | 473 | 792 | 818 |
| | 65 to 69 | 24 | 16 | 36 | 57 | 106 | 155 | 275 |
| | 70 plus | 9 | 12 | 12 | 19 | 29 | 49 | 78 |
| | | 8,115 | 10,976 | 14,001 | 18,479 | 23,186 | 27,874 | 32,193 |
| Both | 15 to 19 | 1,729 | 2,122 | 3,374 | 4,806 | 5,823 | 5,809 | 6,677 |
| Sexes | 20 to 24 | 2,084 | 2,243 | 3,661 | 5,910 | 7,783 | 9,371 | 9,001 |
| | 25 to 29 | 3,301 | 3,679 | 4,292 | 6,235 | 8,480 | 10,137 | 11,044 |
| | 30 to 34 | 3,197 | 3,589 | 4,067 | 4,823 | 6,671 | 8,982 | 10,403 |
| | 35 to 39 | 2,681 | 2,828 | 3,659 | 4,453 | 5,097 | 6,998 | 9,266 |
| | 40 to 44 | 1,994 | 3,389 | 3,177 | 3,920 | 4,603 | 5,234 | 7,028 |
| | 45 to 49 | 1,391 | 2,000 | 3,155 | 3,214 | 3,894 | 4,575 | 5,155 |
| | 50 to 54 | 958 | 1,562 | 1,884 | 3,059 | 3,076 | 3,751 | 4,387 |
| | 55 to 59 | 602 | 843 | 1,213 | 1,589 | 2,564 | 2,576 | 3,128 |
| | 60 to 64 | 376 | 434 | 498 | 750 | 976 | 1,580 | 1,571 |
| | 65 to 69 | 70 | 48 | 96 | 137 | 229 | 332 | 577 |
| | 70 plus | 42 | 61 | 61 | 78 | 108 | 178 | 276 |
| | | 18,426 | 22,799 | 29,135 | 38,974 | 49,305 | 59,523 | 68,513 |
| Key | 25 to 59 | 14,125 | 17,891 | 21,447 | 27,292 | 34,386 | 42,253 | 50,412 |
| Age | 15 to 29 | 7,114 | 8,044 | 11,327 | 16,952 | 22,086 | 25,317 | 26,722 |
| Groups | 50 to 64 | 1,936 | 2,840 | 3,595 | 5,397 | 6,617 | 7,907 | 9,087 |
| | 65 plus | 112 | 109 | 156 | 215 | 337 | 510 | 853 |

**Constant Participation Rates (2001)**
**Métis (non-Indian Aboriginal) Population**

| | | Estimated | | Projected | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gender | Age group | 1996 | 2001 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 | 2020 | 2025 |
| Men | 15 to 19 | 953 | 1,168 | 1,279 | 1,430 | 1,270 | 1,217 | 1,286 |
| | 20 to 24 | 1,183 | 1,394 | 1,632 | 1,844 | 2,025 | 1,829 | 1,723 |
| | 25 to 29 | 1,134 | 1,440 | 1,531 | 1,850 | 2,054 | 2,304 | 2,046 |
| | 30 to 34 | 1,166 | 1,413 | 1,433 | 1,568 | 1,855 | 2,108 | 2,314 |
| | 35 to 39 | 1,006 | 1,354 | 1,363 | 1,427 | 1,549 | 1,850 | 2,084 |
| | 40 to 44 | 896 | 1,621 | 1,415 | 1,355 | 1,405 | 1,544 | 1,826 |
| | 45 to 49 | 701 | 895 | 1,362 | 1,292 | 1,232 | 1,284 | 1,405 |
| | 50 to 54 | 411 | 713 | 808 | 1,257 | 1,185 | 1,138 | 1,179 |
| | 55 to 59 | 371 | 501 | 596 | 708 | 1,102 | 1,039 | 999 |
| | 60 to 64 | 198 | 266 | 304 | 384 | 456 | 711 | 670 |
| | 65 to 69 | 34 | 25 | 49 | 65 | 82 | 97 | 152 |
| | 70 plus | 32 | 38 | 36 | 48 | 65 | 87 | 111 |
| | | 8,086 | 10,829 | 11,808 | 13,228 | 14,281 | 15,210 | 15,794 |
| Women | 15 to 19 | 718 | 1,112 | 1,320 | 1,378 | 1,210 | 1,111 | 1,148 |
| | 20 to 24 | 969 | 1,407 | 1,497 | 1,744 | 1,786 | 1,593 | 1,436 |
| | 25 to 29 | 955 | 1,351 | 1,425 | 1,533 | 1,740 | 1,806 | 1,572 |
| | 30 to 34 | 1,039 | 1,309 | 1,367 | 1,475 | 1,550 | 1,798 | 1,825 |
| | 35 to 39 | 949 | 1,102 | 1,242 | 1,394 | 1,498 | 1,599 | 1,847 |
| | 40 to 44 | 770 | 1,322 | 1,175 | 1,268 | 1,415 | 1,545 | 1,639 |
| | 45 to 49 | 523 | 840 | 1,213 | 1,170 | 1,259 | 1,415 | 1,541 |
| | 50 to 54 | 375 | 644 | 746 | 1,116 | 1,070 | 1,160 | 1,296 |
| | 55 to 59 | 225 | 320 | 450 | 564 | 843 | 808 | 877 |
| | 60 to 64 | 94 | 158 | 176 | 262 | 329 | 492 | 472 |
| | 65 to 69 | 22 | 14 | 27 | 35 | 52 | 65 | 97 |
| | 70 plus | 8 | 11 | 10 | 12 | 16 | 23 | 32 |
| | | 6,647 | 9,590 | 10,648 | 11,951 | 12,769 | 13,417 | 13,782 |
| Both Sexes | 15 to 19 | 1,671 | 2,280 | 2,598 | 2,807 | 2,480 | 2,328 | 2,434 |
| | 20 to 24 | 2,152 | 2,802 | 3,129 | 3,588 | 3,811 | 3,422 | 3,158 |
| | 25 to 29 | 2,089 | 2,790 | 2,956 | 3,383 | 3,794 | 4,110 | 3,618 |
| | 30 to 34 | 2,205 | 2,722 | 2,800 | 3,043 | 3,405 | 3,907 | 4,139 |
| | 35 to 39 | 1,955 | 2,456 | 2,605 | 2,822 | 3,047 | 3,449 | 3,931 |
| | 40 to 44 | 1,666 | 2,943 | 2,591 | 2,623 | 2,820 | 3,089 | 3,465 |
| | 45 to 49 | 1,224 | 1,736 | 2,575 | 2,462 | 2,491 | 2,699 | 2,946 |
| | 50 to 54 | 786 | 1,357 | 1,555 | 2,373 | 2,255 | 2,299 | 2,475 |
| | 55 to 59 | 595 | 821 | 1,046 | 1,271 | 1,945 | 1,847 | 1,876 |
| | 60 to 64 | 292 | 424 | 480 | 646 | 785 | 1,204 | 1,142 |
| | 65 to 69 | 56 | 39 | 76 | 99 | 133 | 162 | 249 |
| | 70 plus | 41 | 49 | 46 | 60 | 81 | 110 | 143 |
| | | 14,732 | 20,419 | 22,455 | 25,179 | 27,050 | 28,627 | 29,576 |
| Key Age Groups | 25 to 59 | 10,521 | 14,826 | 16,126 | 17,978 | 19,758 | 21,400 | 22,450 |
| | 15 to 29 | 5,912 | 7,872 | 8,684 | 9,779 | 10,085 | 9,861 | 9,210 |
| | 50 to 64 | 1,673 | 2,602 | 3,081 | 4,291 | 4,986 | 5,350 | 5,493 |
| | 65 plus | 96 | 89 | 121 | 159 | 215 | 272 | 391 |

**Increasing Participation Rates**
**Métis (non-Indian Aboriginal) Population**

| | | Estimated | | Projected | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gender | Age group | 1996 | 2001 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 | 2020 | 2025 |
| Men | 15 to 19 | 953 | 1,168 | 1,327 | 1,552 | 1,439 | 1,436 | 1,579 |
| | 20 to 24 | 1,183 | 1,394 | 1,680 | 1,965 | 2,233 | 2,083 | 2,025 |
| | 25 to 29 | 1,134 | 1,440 | 1,566 | 1,945 | 2,219 | 2,555 | 2,327 |
| | 30 to 34 | 1,166 | 1,413 | 1,457 | 1,629 | 1,966 | 2,280 | 2,552 |
| | 35 to 39 | 1,006 | 1,354 | 1,375 | 1,455 | 1,596 | 1,926 | 2,192 |
| | 40 to 44 | 896 | 1,621 | 1,421 | 1,367 | 1,425 | 1,573 | 1,869 |
| | 45 to 49 | 701 | 895 | 1,371 | 1,311 | 1,261 | 1,325 | 1,461 |
| | 50 to 54 | 411 | 713 | 815 | 1,280 | 1,218 | 1,181 | 1,235 |
| | 55 to 59 | 371 | 501 | 600 | 719 | 1,129 | 1,074 | 1,042 |
| | 60 to 64 | 198 | 266 | 300 | 373 | 435 | 667 | 617 |
| | 65 to 69 | 34 | 25 | 54 | 80 | 112 | 146 | 247 |
| | 70 plus | 32 | 38 | 39 | 58 | 87 | 127 | 175 |
| | | 8,086 | 10,829 | 12,005 | 13,734 | 15,119 | 16,373 | 17,321 |
| Women | 15 to 19 | 718 | 1,112 | 1,368 | 1,492 | 1,367 | 1,307 | 1,403 |
| | 20 to 24 | 969 | 1,407 | 1,555 | 1,896 | 2,028 | 1,886 | 1,769 |
| | 25 to 29 | 955 | 1,351 | 1,472 | 1,645 | 1,937 | 2,085 | 1,879 |
| | 30 to 34 | 1,039 | 1,309 | 1,406 | 1,569 | 1,705 | 2,042 | 2,137 |
| | 35 to 39 | 949 | 1,102 | 1,284 | 1,501 | 1,677 | 1,858 | 2,225 |
| | 40 to 44 | 770 | 1,322 | 1,209 | 1,351 | 1,559 | 1,758 | 1,924 |
| | 45 to 49 | 523 | 840 | 1,256 | 1,262 | 1,413 | 1,650 | 1,864 |
| | 50 to 54 | 375 | 644 | 779 | 1,226 | 1,235 | 1,403 | 1,638 |
| | 55 to 59 | 225 | 320 | 474 | 634 | 1,006 | 1,020 | 1,167 |
| | 60 to 64 | 94 | 158 | 185 | 291 | 386 | 608 | 612 |
| | 65 to 69 | 22 | 14 | 31 | 48 | 82 | 116 | 194 |
| | 70 plus | 8 | 11 | 12 | 18 | 28 | 45 | 70 |
| | | 1,671 | 2,280 | 2,696 | 3,044 | 2,805 | 2,743 | 2,982 |
| Both Sexes | 15 to 19 | 1,671 | 2,280 | 2,696 | 3,044 | 2,805 | 2,743 | 2,982 |
| | 20 to 24 | 2,152 | 2,802 | 3,235 | 3,861 | 4,261 | 3,969 | 3,794 |
| | 25 to 29 | 2,089 | 2,790 | 3,038 | 3,590 | 4,156 | 4,639 | 4,206 |
| | 30 to 34 | 2,205 | 2,722 | 2,863 | 3,198 | 3,671 | 4,322 | 4,689 |
| | 35 to 39 | 1,955 | 2,456 | 2,659 | 2,956 | 3,272 | 3,784 | 4,417 |
| | 40 to 44 | 1,666 | 2,943 | 2,630 | 2,718 | 2,983 | 3,331 | 3,793 |
| | 45 to 49 | 1,224 | 1,736 | 2,626 | 2,573 | 2,674 | 2,975 | 3,325 |
| | 50 to 54 | 786 | 1,357 | 1,594 | 2,506 | 2,453 | 2,584 | 2,874 |
| | 55 to 59 | 595 | 821 | 1,075 | 1,353 | 2,135 | 2,094 | 2,209 |
| | 60 to 64 | 292 | 424 | 485 | 664 | 821 | 1,275 | 1,229 |
| | 65 to 69 | 56 | 39 | 85 | 128 | 194 | 262 | 441 |
| | 70 plus | 41 | 49 | 51 | 76 | 115 | 172 | 245 |
| | | 9,757 | 13,109 | 14,701 | 16,778 | 17,925 | 19,116 | 20,303 |
| Key Age Groups | 25 to 59 | 10,521 | 14,826 | 16,485 | 18,895 | 21,346 | 23,729 | 25,513 |
| | 15 to 29 | 5,912 | 7,872 | 8,968 | 10,496 | 11,222 | 11,352 | 10,981 |
| | 50 to 64 | 1,673 | 2,602 | 3,154 | 4,523 | 5,410 | 5,953 | 6,312 |
| | 65 plus | 96 | 89 | 136 | 204 | 308 | 433 | 685 |

**Constant Participation Rates (2001)**
**Aboriginal Population Total**

| | | Estimated | | Projected | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gender | Age group | 1996 | 2001 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 | 2020 | 2025 |
| Men | 15 to 19 | 2,009 | 2,275 | 2,752 | 3,189 | 3,071 | 2,752 | 2,783 |
| | 20 to 24 | 2,362 | 2,509 | 3,243 | 4,055 | 4,522 | 4,457 | 3,927 |
| | 25 to 29 | 2,953 | 3,318 | 3,654 | 4,957 | 6,107 | 6,886 | 6,796 |
| | 30 to 34 | 2,896 | 3,258 | 3,421 | 3,857 | 5,074 | 6,300 | 6,974 |
| | 35 to 39 | 2,478 | 2,828 | 3,178 | 3,502 | 3,845 | 5,079 | 6,255 |
| | 40 to 44 | 2,018 | 3,386 | 3,011 | 3,232 | 3,473 | 3,840 | 5,030 |
| | 45 to 49 | 1,434 | 1,900 | 2,889 | 2,772 | 2,932 | 3,167 | 3,488 |
| | 50 to 54 | 956 | 1,512 | 1,739 | 2,684 | 2,541 | 2,710 | 2,912 |
| | 55 to 59 | 711 | 992 | 1,245 | 1,515 | 2,339 | 2,226 | 2,377 |
| | 60 to 64 | 434 | 527 | 599 | 788 | 964 | 1,509 | 1,435 |
| | 65 to 69 | 80 | 58 | 103 | 130 | 172 | 217 | 340 |
| | 70 plus | 66 | 87 | 80 | 96 | 123 | 173 | 232 |
| | | 18,397 | 22,652 | 25,914 | 30,777 | 35,162 | 39,318 | 42,551 |
| Women | 15 to 19 | 1,392 | 2,126 | 2,572 | 2,754 | 2,594 | 2,309 | 2,404 |
| | 20 to 24 | 1,874 | 2,536 | 2,854 | 3,418 | 3,592 | 3,437 | 3,004 |
| | 25 to 29 | 2,438 | 3,151 | 3,296 | 3,782 | 4,453 | 4,774 | 4,540 |
| | 30 to 34 | 2,506 | 3,052 | 3,208 | 3,425 | 3,853 | 4,625 | 4,863 |
| | 35 to 39 | 2,158 | 2,456 | 2,900 | 3,295 | 3,502 | 3,995 | 4,774 |
| | 40 to 44 | 1,642 | 2,946 | 2,631 | 2,979 | 3,366 | 3,627 | 4,114 |
| | 45 to 49 | 1,180 | 1,835 | 2,726 | 2,653 | 2,999 | 3,409 | 3,662 |
| | 50 to 54 | 787 | 1,407 | 1,632 | 2,511 | 2,432 | 2,766 | 3,129 |
| | 55 to 59 | 486 | 672 | 975 | 1,233 | 1,898 | 1,837 | 2,091 |
| | 60 to 64 | 235 | 332 | 368 | 569 | 720 | 1,108 | 1,073 |
| | 65 to 69 | 46 | 29 | 57 | 74 | 115 | 145 | 224 |
| | 70 plus | 17 | 22 | 20 | 26 | 35 | 51 | 71 |
| | | 14,762 | 20,566 | 23,240 | 26,718 | 29,558 | 32,082 | 33,949 |
| Both Sexes | 15 to 19 | 3,400 | 4,402 | 5,325 | 5,943 | 5,665 | 5,062 | 5,187 |
| | 20 to 24 | 4,236 | 5,045 | 6,098 | 7,473 | 8,114 | 7,894 | 6,932 |
| | 25 to 29 | 5,391 | 6,470 | 6,950 | 8,738 | 10,560 | 11,661 | 11,337 |
| | 30 to 34 | 5,403 | 6,311 | 6,629 | 7,281 | 8,927 | 10,925 | 11,837 |
| | 35 to 39 | 4,636 | 5,284 | 6,078 | 6,797 | 7,348 | 9,074 | 11,029 |
| | 40 to 44 | 3,660 | 6,332 | 5,642 | 6,211 | 6,838 | 7,467 | 9,144 |
| | 45 to 49 | 2,615 | 3,736 | 5,615 | 5,425 | 5,931 | 6,576 | 7,150 |
| | 50 to 54 | 1,743 | 2,919 | 3,371 | 5,195 | 4,973 | 5,476 | 6,041 |
| | 55 to 59 | 1,197 | 1,664 | 2,220 | 2,748 | 4,236 | 4,063 | 4 468 |
| | 60 to 64 | 669 | 858 | 967 | 1,357 | 1,684 | 2,618 | 2,508 |
| | 65 to 69 | 126 | 87 | 160 | 205 | 287 | 362 | 564 |
| | 70 plus | 83 | 110 | 100 | 122 | 157 | 224 | 303 |
| | | 33,159 | 43,218 | 49,154 | 57,494 | 64,720 | 71,400 | 76,499 |
| Key Age Groups | 25 to 59 | 24,645 | 32,716 | 36,505 | 42,395 | 48,813 | 55,241 | 61,006 |
| | 15 to 29 | 13,027 | 15,916 | 18,372 | 22,154 | 24,339 | 24,617 | 23,455 |
| | 50 to 64 | 3,609 | 5,442 | 6,558 | 9,299 | 10,893 | 12,157 | 13,017 |
| | 65 plus | 209 | 197 | 260 | 326 | 445 | 586 | 867 |

**Increasing Participation Rates**
**Aboriginal Population Total**

| | | Estimated | | Projected | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gender | Age group | 1996 | 2001 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 | 2020 | 2025 |
| Men | 15 to 19 | 2,009 | 2,275 | 3,123 | 4,177 | 4,618 | 4,567 | 5,040 |
| | 20 to 24 | 2,362 | 2,509 | 3,625 | 5,209 | 6,543 | 7,303 | 6,975 |
| | 25 to 29 | 2,953 | 3,318 | 3,815 | 5,464 | 7,107 | 8,419 | 8,756 |
| | 30 to 34 | 2,896 | 3,258 | 3,528 | 4,132 | 5,656 | 7,304 | 8,382 |
| | 35 to 39 | 2,478 | 2,828 | 3,254 | 3,696 | 4,178 | 5,700 | 7,253 |
| | 40 to 44 | 2,018 | 3,386 | 3,052 | 3,337 | 3,653 | 4,111 | 5,500 |
| | 45 to 49 | 1,434 | 1,900 | 2,934 | 2,869 | 3,100 | 3,416 | 3,836 |
| | 50 to 54 | 956 | 1,512 | 1,757 | 2,748 | 2,635 | 2,850 | 3,103 |
| | 55 to 59 | 711 | 992 | 1,256 | 1,545 | 2,411 | 2,319 | 2,504 |
| | 60 to 64 | 434 | 527 | 595 | 775 | 939 | 1,456 | 1,371 |
| | 65 to 69 | 80 | 58 | 113 | 160 | 234 | 322 | 549 |
| | 70 plus | 66 | 87 | 88 | 117 | 166 | 255 | 373 |
| | | 18,397 | 22,652 | 27,140 | 34,230 | 41,238 | 48,022 | 53,641 |
| Women | 15 to 19 | 1,392 | 2,126 | 2,947 | 3,674 | 4,010 | 3,986 | 4,619 |
| | 20 to 24 | 1,874 | 2,536 | 3,270 | 4,562 | 5,501 | 6,038 | 5,819 |
| | 25 to 29 | 2,438 | 3,151 | 3,515 | 4,362 | 5,529 | 6,357 | 6,493 |
| | 30 to 34 | 2,506 | 3,052 | 3,402 | 3,889 | 4,687 | 6,000 | 6,710 |
| | 35 to 39 | 2,158 | 2,456 | 3,063 | 3,713 | 4,192 | 5,082 | 6,430 |
| | 40 to 44 | 1,642 | 2,946 | 2,756 | 3,301 | 3,933 | 4,454 | 5,321 |
| | 45 to 49 | 1,180 | 1,835 | 2,847 | 2,918 | 3,468 | 4,134 | 4,644 |
| | 50 to 54 | 787 | 1,407 | 1,721 | 2,817 | 2,894 | 3,485 | 4,158 |
| | 55 to 59 | 486 | 672 | 1,032 | 1,396 | 2,289 | 2,351 | 2,833 |
| | 60 to 64 | 235 | 332 | 388 | 639 | 859 | 1,400 | 1,429 |
| | 65 to 69 | 46 | 29 | 67 | 105 | 188 | 271 | 469 |
| | 70 plus | 17 | 22 | 24 | 37 | 57 | 95 | 148 |
| | | 14,762 | 20,566 | 25,032 | 31,413 | 37,608 | 43,651 | 49,075 |
| Both | 15 to 19 | 3,400 | 4,402 | 6,070 | 7,851 | 8,628 | 8,552 | 9,659 |
| Sexes | 20 to 24 | 4,236 | 5,045 | 6,896 | 9,772 | 12,044 | 13,340 | 12,794 |
| | 25 to 29 | 5,391 | 6,470 | 7,330 | 9,825 | 12,636 | 14,776 | 15,250 |
| | 30 to 34 | 5,403 | 6,311 | 6,930 | 8,021 | 10,343 | 13,304 | 15,092 |
| | 35 to 39 | 4,636 | 5,284 | 6,318 | 7,409 | 8,369 | 10,782 | 13,683 |
| | 40 to 44 | 3,660 | 6,332 | 5,807 | 6,638 | 7,586 | 8,565 | 10,821 |
| | 45 to 49 | 2,615 | 3,736 | 5,781 | 5,787 | 6,568 | 7,550 | 8,480 |
| | 50 to 54 | 1,743 | 2,919 | 3,478 | 5,565 | 5,530 | 6,335 | 7,261 |
| | 55 to 59 | 1,197 | 1,664 | 2,288 | 2,941 | 4,700 | 4,671 | 5,337 |
| | 60 to 64 | 669 | 858 | 982 | 1,414 | 1,798 | 2,855 | 2,800 |
| | 65 to 69 | 126 | 87 | 181 | 265 | 422 | 593 | 1,018 |
| | 70 plus | 83 | 110 | 112 | 154 | 223 | 350 | 520 |
| | | 33,159 | 43,218 | 52,172 | 65,642 | 78,846 | 91,673 | 102,716 |
| Key | 25 to 59 | 24,645 | 32,716 | 37,931 | 46,187 | 55,732 | 65,982 | 75,925 |
| Age | 15 to 29 | 13,027 | 15,916 | 20,295 | 27,448 | 33,308 | 36,669 | 37,703 |
| Groups | 50 to 64 | 3,609 | 5,442 | 6,748 | 9,920 | 12,027 | 13,861 | 15,398 |
| | 65 plus | 209 | 197 | 293 | 419 | 645 | 943 | 1,538 |